The Saturday Evening Post.

VOL. IV.—No. 40. PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 7, 1825. WHOLE No. 218.

TERMS—$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 75 at the end of six months, and $3 00 if not paid within the year.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second street.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for $1—larger ones in proportion—a liberal deduction made to subscribers.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO ——.

Beautiful Girl!
Whose airy step excels in buoyant grace;
How to see thee glide, with noiseless pace,
Through the gay whirl
Of the enlivening rapture-yielding dance,
While little Seraphs, round thee, seem to prance,
And flap in blithesome mood, their snow-white wings,
From which, soft Zephyr, balmy odours, flings,
That gently waft
Amid the tresses of dark auburn hair,
That float upon thy cheeks, thy neck, and bosom fair.

Volatile Maid!
Whose thoughts are pure as Angels throned on high,
But wild and wayward as the lover's sigh,
Or aspen shade:
How to see thee full of glee and mirth,
(Spurning the dull and frigid rules of earth,
That fools have made,)
Sport in the reckless joyousness of youth,
Ere yet assail'd by sorrow's rankling tooth:
And I will braid
A blooming wreath, thy sweet brows to adorn,
Wove of perennial flowers, mar'd by no envious thorn.

GANEM.

THE BANKS OF BRANDYWINE.

Far from the world's ignoble strife,
How calmly could I spend my life,
Nor sigh for more exalted lot,
Thus yonder lone and lovely cot,
Imbosom'd in the vernal wood,
Beside the gently murmuring flood—
Content to waste my life's decline,
On thy green banks, Brandywine.

There, Nature spreads her witching wiles,
And decks her face with blooming smiles,
With chrystal streams,—with shady groves,—
The fond retreats of sportive loves,
Where gentle swains and maidens fair,
Their mutual ardent flames declare;
And interchange their vows divine,
By the sweet flowing Brandywine.

Ere the bright sun should chase the dews,
I'd seek the dew-besprengl'd lawn,
And list the joyous feather'd throng,
Warble their funeral matin song.
And when his beams should gild the west,
In my own cot, supremely blest,
What joys on earth could equal mine,
On the green banks of Brandywine?

If she, the maid whom I adore,
Would share with me my peaceful store,
And kindly with her soothing smile,
The lingering hours of gloom beguile;
Then come, my Mary, let us rove
By the green banks we used to love,
And let me truly call thee mine,
My blue-eyed maid of Brandywine.

J. J. Sept. 1825. SANCTE.

TO ——.

Alas! the day! I saw those eyes,
Those looks of loveliness and bliss,
Else, lost in soft and sweet surprise,
I ne'er had done a deed like this

A deed of such a midnight hue,
So black—it casts an ebon blot
On this white page, that tells me you
Can never, never, be forgot

A deed—but oh! why did I gaze
On such a form and face as thine;
Why lose my thoughts in raptures blaze
An incense—pour'd at beauty's shrine!

But vain—e'en tears would not efface
The stains that mark and mar my book,
Whose snow white page I paused to trace,
And then the sand box over it shook.

Shook with a vengeance—for my hand,
Ere one had even time to think,
Pour'd o'er my book, instead of sand,
A black and copious flood of ink.

That no dark clouds may shade thy brow,—
That thy bright looks may laugh at care,
And bloom as beautiful as now,
Fair lady, is the poet's prayer.

(Noble street) Sept. 28, 1825. X. Y. C

Sad—sad was he; the minstrel's soul
Dwelt not on things below;
Reluctant bow'd to earth's control,
His spirit long'd to quit the goal
Of bitterness and woe.

His was a heart possess'd by few,
Generous and sincere
One that doubtfulness ne'er knew,
A heart to love, and friendship true,
To sacred memory dear.

Once when his life-torch dimly blaz'd,
He bade me to his side;
Upon his blasted form I gazed,
His cheeks were wan, his eyes were glaz'd,
His lips with purple dyed.

He had no pain, but all was calm—
Calm as the zephyr's breath:
Still that divine, that heav'n-lit flame,
Gave to the minstrel's soul a balm
Ev'n in the hour of death.

"Take this, my harp, be it thy care,
Where'er through life thou'rt sped;
And this shall be my dying pray'r,
That heav'n may shed its fullest share
Of blessings on thy head."

He's gone—and oh! how frail the pow'r,
How weak my humble lays:
Grant me, O, heaven, one favour'd hour,
On poesy's raptured wings, to tower,
To sing the minstrel's praise.

M——, of Manayunk.

FRIENDSHIP.—To ——.

"Friendship is the joy of reason."

'Tis sweet to view at Evening's close,
The sun declining in the west:
'Tis sweet to see the moon arise,
The hour that man retires to rest.
But sweeter than the Sun's decline,
In the blue airy vault of Heaven:
And sweeter than the rising moon,
That sheds her light on fading even,
Is Friendship's warm and generous tie,
By which two souls are riven:
It spreads our joys, it heals our wounds,
And makes this earth a Heaven.

J. L. D.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE INDIAN OF THE FALLS VALLEY,

Or, the Foundling Maid.

In this adopted babe I hold,
With anxious fondness in my breast,
My heart's sole comfort I behold.
More dear than life when life was blest;
I found her crying, fainting, cold.—&c. &c.

* * * * * * *

Following the example of the "Great Unknown," who, in his excellent novel of Kenilworth, says, "it is the privilege of tale tellers to commence their stories in an inn," even into such a place will I without further prelude introduce my readers. It was in Canada, and not far from those mighty Falls which are justly ranked among the most wonderful works of the Creation, that the humble tavern of John Copeland, (Major John, as some, heaven knows why, entitled him,) displayed a sign of the rosy-gol astride his barrel, and giving notice, that there accommodation for "man and horse" could be afforded. Being the only public house in that part of the country, Major John throve tolerably well, for even in those days, when the conveniencies of travelling that we now enjoy were unknown, many were the travellers led that way, in order to see one of the most sublime works of Nature, and who always gave the host of the Bacchus Inn their patronage.

It was on a pretty stormy night on the 5th of November, that Major John and his wife Sally, (for I had forgotten to premise that John was no Benedict,) were disturbed from their rest by a loud knocking at their door. "Arouse thee man, (cried the Dame,) hear you not what a clamor some one is making for admittance? a pretty host art thou forsooth, who would keep a customer tarrying without on a night like this—up, I say, and speed to your duty, Major John!" As a dutiful husband should, mine host of the Bacchus obeyed, and opening the door discovered an Indian, who seemed to wrap his bearskin mantle with much care around something which he bore in his arms. Upon finding that his guest was of a different character than what he had hoped for, John would in all probability have closed his door, but the Indian, without speaking, pushed him aside, and entering the long hall, which was denominated "The Travellers' Rest," seated himself before the cheerful fire, which night and day was kept blazing in the extensive hearth. "You are familiar and unceremonious, I find," said the landlord. "I know it, White Man, and it is my duty," replied the Indian, "to be so at this moment;" and unfolding the mantle, displayed to the view of the astonished major, a white female infant. "Save us, man," cried John, "and where got you that baby?" "Ask me no questions now," returned Niagara, for by that name we will call the Indian, "but haste and get something wherewith to feed the child, and send your woman to attend it, for I know nothing of these matters." It was not long before the wife of John made her appearance, and taking the child from the Indian, seated herself before the fire, and satisfied the cravings of the little stranger's appetite; while John, having drawn a pot of ale for the red man and another for himself, drew his chair closer to the fire, and with his wife, was all attention, to hear how Niagara became possessed of a white infant. "They say," commenced the narrator, "that to the red man, only ferocity and cruelty belong, and that humanity and charity can exist only in the breast of the white man. But it is a lie; the Great Spirit, when he created our race, and gave to them the colour which distinguishes them from others of his creatures, bestowed upon them hearts capable of feeling for the unhappy, and susceptible to all the gentle feelings of love and charity. I was journeying from the south towards my wigwam, which is in the valley that lies near the great Falls, when I heard what I fancied were the lamentations of distress—it was very dark, for there was neither moon nor star in the wide expanse of heaven, from which the snow fell faster and thicker than it even does now—I paused to listen. Hearing the cry again—I proceeded in the direction from whence the sound came, and found the infant which now sleeps on the woman's bosom; beside it laid a female, whom I suppose was the mother of the child, but the poor creature had perished in the storm, and she was stiff and cold in death.—This little girl also would have perished, but I took her in my arms, and the bear skin kept her warm." "White man," and as he spoke he arose from his seat, "Niagara has not shed one tear since the night when his only son was murdered by an Indian, with whom he had quarrelled, until he found this little helpless child exposed to the tempest and alone in the world. Niagara considers it as his own—he adopts it as his daughter—it shall be the sole comfort of his existence—he lives retired even from the place of his birth, and his wife has long since sought the land of spirits.—Man and woman, if your hearts are not as cold and as hard as the rocks, over which the waters, whose roar you may now hear louder than the storm, roll with impetuous force, you will take and cherish this little foundling until four winters and summers have passed away, I will see her daily, and the old Indian will be as a father unto her." The feeling Major and his wife readily promised to do what Niagara had so emphatically requested, and as soon as the sun rose, the Indian kissed his adopted child and departed.

Passing over the period of time that intervened between the above night and the little Maria's (for so she had been called) attaining the age of four years, we bring our readers to that period. The rosy little girl ran joyfully to meet her father, (for in such she had been taught to consider Niagara,) as she espied him coming towards the dwelling of the Copelands. The good woman knew that the Indian had come to take the child, who was as dear to her as though it had been her own, and she wept bitterly; even John shed a tear in parting with her. "She shall be taught to remember you with love," said Niagara, "and while she kneels in prayers of thanks to the Great Spirit who preserved her, she shall implore blessings for the kind beings who cherished her in her infancy." Niagara, and his little charge, soon arrived at the valley in which his humble cot was situated: it was a wild, yet beautifully romantic spot. Time has so altered the appearance of things, that no vestige of the Falls Valley remains, yet such a place was once in existence, and it may still perhaps live in the memory of some of the older inhabitants of that part of the country.

Educated without sophistry, taught to adore, in the simplicity of Nature, the Great Author of All, our heroine grew up in virtue as she did in beauty. Like the flowret, which attaining its bloom in full perfection, repays the gardener for the care and labour he has bestowed on its cultivation, so did the affection of Maria repay the old Chief for the anxiety and watchfulness with which he had reared the beautiful creature, now the darling and support of his age. With the fleetness of the mountain fawn would she leap over hill and dale, and she would climb every eminence where she loved to behold the orb of day rise to illume the world and cheer mankind, or see him declining in the western sky, warning creation that the hour of rest was near. Thus passed the morning of Maria's life: sorrow had not "her young days clouded," and her heart in the buoyancy of youthful innocence and joy, was the seat of every gentle feeling that could ornament and dignify the human character. It is not in the course of Nature, that the life barque of any mortal should sail over the sea of existence however, without some storms to shatter it; even when the surface is calm and bright, too often some rock will be concealed whereon it may be thrown and destroyed.

In the same valley where the young Maria resided so happily with her Indian father, dwelt a youth, whose beautiful form and manly heart endeared him to old Niagara, and equally so to Maria. They loved each other, not with that romantic fervency of which we so often hear but never behold existing, but with that steady fondness, that unsullied purity which no change of fortune can vary or decrease. Sanctioned by the approving smiles of the old chief, it was settled that Arthur Evans should wed Maria, the wild yet loveliest flower that ever bloomed in the Falls Valley. Every one rejoiced in her anticipated felicity: all hastened to give her joy, and prospects of a happier bridal never elated the human soul, than did the approaching union of Arthur and Maria promise. The day at length arrived, and all the inhabitants of the Valley came to do honour to the bride, who, in all the bloom that seventeen healthy happy summers could give, seemed the spirit of a better world designing to preside over the festivities of the innocent. Even Major John and the good Sally, came to participate in the happiness of the Maid—and the wife declared, "that although she had been to many a wedding, she had never beheld a more beautiful bride giving felicity to a man." Nor ever was there a more beautiful couple, nor a more interesting sight, than when, on the lawn fronting Niagara's cot, as the moon shed her silver light over the valley, Arthur and Maria stood up in the midst of the village circle—tottering with age and weak with infirmities, the venerable and good Niagara rose from the verdant seat, rendered so by the hands of the affectionate Maria, who had made as it were a seat of all the wild flowers of the heath for her adored Parent. He approached his children—not a sound was heard—all seemed impressed with the interesting solemnity of the scene. Taking their hands, he raised his eyes to the starred canopy above them, and for some minutes remained silent, though apparently in deep prayer. "The Great Spirit," he at length said, with a voice of the most touching devotion, "sanction the union of these children—bless them and guard them through life. Brothers, witness that they are now united in bonds never to be assundered, except by death. Thus, my children, do I bind thee to each other, and as the ivy clings around yon aged oak, so cling thou to each other, as thou Maria hast clung to me." He then joined their hands, and presented them with two beautiful flowers, tied together beneath a twig which he had broken off the old oak. "These tender and beautiful flowers are like my children—the branch of the old oak myself. Withstanding the tempests of life, I have lived to enjoy the happiness of this moment, even as this oak has bent beneath the wars of elements and remained unbroken: but flowers like these have bloomed in the brightness of the morning dew, to be chilled and blasted by the evening breeze. Let not, however, these reflections mar thy present joy, but teach thee, in the midst of it, that all of us are momentarily at the disposal of the Best and Wisest—our Father, the Father of the white man and the Indian." The bride was pressed with fervour to the breast of her lover, and both of Guru were then embraced by the venerable Niagara. Overcome with fatigue and exertion, he sunk on his flowery seat, and continuing to keep the hands of Maria, steadfastly gazed upon her. "My daughter—yet not my daughter," murmured he—"Heaven protect and bless thee." All again was silent—his piercing eye lost its brightness, and his fingers became cold and stiff as they convulsively grasped the hands of the terrified bride. She shrieked for aid, and all crowded to the spot, as with a sigh, the spirit of Niagara, released from earthly bondage, soared to regions of pure and eternal bliss. Where then was the gaiety of the bridal guests! It had fled—and in the eyes where the beams of joy but a few minutes previously had sparkled, now tears of sorrow glistened. Maria's grief was silent, but it was the tearless sorrow that touches the heart to the very core—she knew that the guardian of her infancy was no more—she had heard from his own lips that he was not her Father, but she *felt* that he had been more than a Father to her. He was buried: no stately pomp, no show of grief were attendant on the obsequies of the old Indian. Beneath the very oak under which he had united his children, his grave was dug—there he reposes—and the only monument to his memory, were the hearts of his friends, on which his virtues were indelibly engraved—no stone marked his narrow bed—the old tree did so, and yearly was it strewed by the filial hands of Maria with flowers such as she adorned his seat with on her bridal day.

Time, the universal physician, co-operating with the affectionate attentions of her husband, healed the wounds which sorrow had made in the bosom of our heroine, and all again seemed bright and happy before her.—At length the clarion of war sounded through rock and dale: the colonies of America had long been nourishing the sparks of enmity occasioned by monarchical oppression, which, bursting into a flame, they at once avowed their determination to support, until the last life-drop, the inherent rights not only of themselves but of all creation. Entering at once into all the feelings of a patriot, Arthur Evans determined to enlist under the banners of Columbia. It is true, Maria wept when she parted with him, but she asked him not to stay, for she had been reared in the love of justice, and in the defence of its principles—she knew it was his duty to stand forth. During the absence of her husband, she resided with her well beloved friends the Copelands, under whose hospitable roof she gave birth to a son, whom she called Niagara, in remembrance of her Indian Father.

We need not trace Arthur Evans through all the dangers and privations which he endured in common with our forefathers, in the memorable struggle for those blessings and privileges which we now enjoy. Suffice it, that he was distinguished in many battles, and rose to some rank in the army. Soon as the contest for liberty had gloriously eventuated, he hastened his return to the wife of his bosom. On his journey homeward, he overtook an old man, dressed in the faded uniform of a British soldier—he was weak with age, and sinking to the ground, when Arthur raised him, and refreshed him with a drink from his canteen. It was but a short distance from Copeland's Inn, and ere long they both approached it; Maria was at the door, and soon espying him, ran, with her infant in her arms, to greet his return and present her darling to the proud father. The stranger gazed upon her in silence—emotion was visible in his features; at length with a faultering voice he exclaimed, "In mercy, lovely creature, tell me who you are?" "My wife," replied Arthur, "let that for the present satisfy you." The old soldier continued silent until they reached the house. Unable any longer to withhold, he repeated the inquiry. "It may seem strange to you," he added—"but oh, you cannot judge how anxious I am to know—but I will acquaint you with my reasons for making this inquiry, and while you listen, censure me mercifully. You behold in me the victim of jealousy. I once possessed affluence, and rank in the British army—my name is Charles Granville, and I was united to the loveliest being that ever adorned creation. This lady who has so moved me, is her counterpart.—Heavens! I must not gaze upon thee, least I fancy it is the spirit of Emma rising from her grave to upbraid me with my cruelty. After our union, I was ordered to America, where my Emma gave birth to a daughter. While there, a brother officer became attached to my wife, and paid her more attention than I thought warrantable or necessary to mere politeness. Now listen. Our little girl was not three months old, when on a tempestuous night on the 5th of November, I returned heated with wine, from celebrating the anniversary of the gunpowder plot discovery, to my home; I repaired to the chamber of my wife, were I found the officer of whom I have spoken, at her feet—she was in tears, and the infant in her arms. Enraged, I stabbed the supposed paramour to the heart, and thrust my wife and infant from my house, on a night when humanity would have given an asylum to a shelterless dog. In his dying moments, the officer swore that my wife was innocent, that he had insulted her, and had followed her to her apartment, where I found him, not pleading a licentious passion, but suing for forgiveness. Too late did I repent my cruelty. I fled and escaped justice—twenty-three years have I wandered over every portion of the country, in hopes to hear of her or my child, but in vain. My fortune was lost at the gaming table, and I am a miserable heart-broken wretch." As he concluded, John Copeland feelingly, though plainly, thus related the sequel: "It was on the very night you have mentioned," said he, "that a female infant was brought to this house by an old Indian, who is now no more—the mother had perished in the snow—(a cry of horror here burst from the unfortunate Granville)—we took the infant and reared her until she was four years old, when"—"She too died," cried Granville—"I have murdered them both." "Not so; she lives," continued John; "she was taken by the old Indian, reared with tenderness, and married to one in every way worthy of her. Beneath the garments of the child a miniature was found; it is here"—he presented it to the anxious Granville. "It is mine! Oh! God, support me—and my child ——" "supports thee now," cried Maria, as the head of the fainting man rested on her bosom. "Yes, I have found her at last," said the old man, as he revived—"even the guilty can take some joy, though not unalloyed—but Emma perished by my cruelty, and from her virtuous child can I expect forgiveness?" "Oh! freely do I grant it, my father," said Maria—"and may thou meet with it above, as thou dost now receive it here." Long was their embrace and silent, and ere the evening closed, some beams of pleasure lighted the penitent father's countenance; but they lasted not—they fled, and even the affectionate attentions of his daughter or her husband, could not avert the melancholy which sunk him to the grave in a few months after his residence with Maria in her Valley cottage. His death was expected, and therefore the shock was less severe to his daughter, who blessed with a fond husband, and equally beloving and beloved, lived long and happily. They forgot not, in their felicity, their inestimable friends, the Copelands; but taught their children to revere them—those children, educated as they had been, in piety and virtue, insured for their parents those blessings which made their declining years pass by in the only real happiness that exists, that which arises from contentment and uncorrupted hearts.

ALCANZOR.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A FRAGMENT.

I beheld on its "sweet green stem," a Rose bud just opening into full bloom and beauty. It was surrounded by the butterfly, which rested on a neighbouring leaf, gracefully closing and expanding its wings of gold and purple—by the quick darting humming bird, which seemed hovering in motionless bliss near the beautiful flower—and by the honey-bee humming his admiration; all seemed sharing its fragrance and beauty, whilst I was reminded, that the fair Rose was not for me.

Imagination transformed this beauteous flower into a Maiden—such a lovely fair being as I have beheld in a dream: lovely, graceful, delicate, and courteous—her forehead surmounted by a calash of green, in pleasing contrast to the vermeil tint of her cheek, uttering to herself the inexplicable words—"this world, this world, is not for me." Ah, never, sweet Rose, may thy bloom be blighted by the chill of neglect—your hopes never scattered by the summer storm, nor your cup filled with sorrow-stricken tears—but instead of withering away, unfriended and alone, "wasting thy sweetness on the desert air," may some fostering hand, "with a true heart in it," transplant thee, in all thy loveliness, to the bowers of conjugal felicity.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SOLILOQUY.

I have plunged into the vortex of dissipation, in hopes of finding pleasure; but, alas, like all my predecessors, I have found it to be a phantom, a chimera of a distempered brain. True intrinsic pleasure dwells not without the pale of virtue. My character, once "the immediate jewel of my soul," and spotless, is now at the pleasure of each rude assailant. I have broken down my constitution, and have the appearance and the long catalogue of feelings of a man of years—and yet not twenty. The dearest affections of relatives I have alienated, my cancelled and stabbed. Relatives who have held out every possible attraction for my return. The affections of a sister, that clung to me with the tenacity of the tendril, I have almost steeled her heart against me. O virtue, had I never strayed from thy path, I now would have had a sweet approving conscience, the approbatory smile of heaven, instead of its indignant frowns. The warm and kindly smile of friends, instead of cold and painful civilities. Oh, vice, to what hast thou brought me: to the veriest wretch in existence—and at a crisis when I should be ushering myself honourably into life and notice, my taper is spent, and the light is flickering in its socket.

HOPELESS.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

Sound the trumpets, beat the drums!
He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand on tip toe, when this day is named.

Henry V.

And when you hear the drum,
And the vile squeaking of the wry-necked fife,
Clamber not you up to the casement then,
Nor thrust your head into the public street,
To gaze on christian fools with varnished faces:
Let not the sound of shallow foppery enter
My sober house.—*Merchant of Venice.*

Court. Brother John Bates, is not that the morning, which breaks yonder?

Bates. I think it be.

Will. We see yonder the approach of day: but I think we shall never see the end of it.—

Henry V. Act. IV. Scene 1.

Attention.——Ahem—h'chee—h'chee! No sneezing in the ranks! *First section, shoulder arms!* Heads up—no talking in the ranks!—Eyes right—take that canteen out of your mouth, (cut off my toes you rascal. Cant help it, Sir!—Silence, no talking!—Devilish pretty Corporal, that—isn't it most sun rise? Now, what's the use of ordering us out in the cold before day light? Faith! there's a fellow has'nt got his eyes open—Sergeant Snip, just give him a pick with your needle—sword, I meant—a'hem!—Blood and oons! vat's to matter? Silence!—no talking in the ranks!—But vat you slap me like a pig—Silence!—But vat—Whist! Officers to your post. *March!* Never mind, pick yourself up again. Your sword hangs very bad, Ensign Aitseed. A'hem! yes! it is very apt to trip me up. Well! its time we were moving: Call the Green Dragoon's—

Now crack thy lungs, and split thy brazen pipe:
Blow, villain, till thy Shepherd-bias cheek
Out-swells the colic of puffed Aquilon;
Come stretch thy chest, and let thy eyes spout blood,
Thou blow'st for Hector.

Mark time! says the captain—(Instruments tune) Rub-a-dub—boong—boong—bray—boo—yah—boo. *Forward march!* (Band plays.)

Hey diddle, diddle, the cats in the fiddle,
The cow jumped over the moon:
The little dog laughed to see the sport,
And the dish ran after the spoon—

Hey diddle, diddle, march onward to battle,
For glory we pink'em my boys,
The cannons a-roaring, the guns and drums rattle,
For honour, dust, sweat, smoke and noise—

Hey diddle, diddle, our banners are waving,
Our bayonets may gleam in the sun,
Our clothes and our carcasses, this day we are braving,
For honour, boys haste, hurry on.

Company! right wheel into—hey diddle, diddle—*March!* the cats in the fiddle, the cow jumped over the—*Halt!*—the little dog laughed to see the—*First section! right face!* dish ran after the spoon. Why don't you pay attention to the word? *Order Arms!* Oh, dear, oh dear, you have smashed my tom into a cocked hat, says a poor soldier. Why dont you look, you scoundrel, before you bring your gun down with such vengeance? No talking in the ranks, shouts a corporal—Blood and gunpowder! Sir, I will talk when he jams my toes into a jelly with his infernal—Hold your tongue, you rascal! says the corporal, swelling with importance. I won't. You shall!—No fighting, screams the sergeant—*Attention!* bawls the captain—Down with your canteen—'tis'nt seven o'clock—dont begin to drink yet, says the lieutenant. He! he! he! utters a soldier: (Curse that officer: what a pretty carcase that is to crowd into a pair of buff breeches! he looks like a frost-bitten squash upon a roasted pig! he! he!—Speaking about *squashes*, says his comrade, if you *squash* my toes again, I'll pelt you like an old sack—Whist, says the corporal, with a threatening look: be silent and hear the word! *First section! to prepare to fire for salute.* Hoist up your gun, hold up your gun! cry the subalterns in confusion. Corporal Snob, fall back!—*Steady!* screams the officer at the top of his voice. Pop! goes a gun, *Ram!* pop! pop! *Fire!* crack! pop! whang!—very well done. *Shoulder Arms!* Sir, blubbers a poor soldier, you fired your whole charge into my cheek—Put your cheek into your cartridge box, then; but you do look pale. Oh! dear!—Yes, he looks in the face like a peppered oyster. Oh dear—groans the wounded man: I'll never go a training again *Attention!* bawls the officer: the Reviewing General approaches. Silence in the ranks! *Open pan! Prime! arms!*—Sir, says the captain, here's the Roster. One of my men was blown up in the last discharge, and two wounded; besides three soldiers, one corporal, and five rascals missing. If I had a pen and ink, I'd strike them out. No matter, we must expect such accidents among raw troops—A'hem! the faces of some of my men do look a little raw and bloody, but its owing to bad powder. We should have had the real Dupont. Good morning, Sir. *Company! Shut pan!*—Steady—no do-ings—order arms! rest. Corporal Snip hand round the sling bitters. See that they do not drink too much. I'll cut their allowance as short as a lardy customer's coat. *Attention!* barks

perhaps, you will put up at the Cullen?" "I may, or I may not," answered his companion. "Pardon me the liberty of the question, sir, may I ask if you are a bachelor?" "No." "Oh! married?" "No, no." "Sir, I beg your pardon, I may have unintentionally touched upon a painful subject; your black dress ought to have checked my inquiries: I beg your pardon, sir—a widower?" "No, no, no." "Neither a bachelor, nor married man, nor widower: in Heaven's name, sir, then, what can you be?" "A *divorced* man, and be d—d to you, since you must know," exclaimed the stranger, clapping spurs to his horse, and dashing out of sight in an instant.

IRON STEAMBOAT.—It is stated in the U. States Gazette, that a steamboat of sheet iron, intended as a passage boat from Columbia, on the Susquehanna to Northumberland, is constructing at York, in Pennsylvania. The following account of the vessel, and the steam engine by which she is to be propelled, is given by a gentleman who has recently been on a visit to York:

The boat has sixty feet keel, nine feet beam, and is three feet high—she is composed entirely of sheet iron, riveted with iron rivets; and the ribs, which are one foot apart, are strips of sheet iron, which by their peculiar form, are supposed to possess thrice the strength of the iron in the square or flat form.

The whole weight of iron in the boat, when she shall be finished, will be 3400 lbs.

That of the wood work, deck, cabin, &c. will be 2600 lbs.

Being, together, three tons.

The steam engine, the boiler included, will weigh 2 tons.

Making the whole weight of the boat and engine but five tons.

She will draw, when launched, but five inches; and every additional ton which may be put on board of her, will sink her one inch in the water.

The engine is upon the high pressure principle, calculated to bear six hundred pounds to the inch, and the engine will be worked with not more than one hundred pounds to the inch. It will have an eight horse power, and the boiler is formed so that the anthracite coal will be exclusively used to produce steam. The boiler is so constructed, as that every part of the receptacle for the fire is surrounded by the water intended to be converted into steam; and thus the iron is preserved from injury by the excessive heat produced by the combustion of the coal. Its form is cylindrical; its length about six feet, and it will be placed upright in the boat, occupying with the whole engine, not more than ten by six feet.

The engine is nearly completed, and the boat in great forwardness, the whole cost of both which will be only three thousand dollars.

The ingenuity and enterprise of our citizens are thus every day exerting themselves to advantage, and adding to the wealth, resources, and power of the nation.

Susquehanna Coal.—It is not a little surprising (says the Baltimore American,) that the characteristic enterprise and research of our countrymen have never been seriously directed to the unbounded mineral treasures which nature has concentrated on the banks of the Susquehanna, in the county of Luzerne, Pennsylvania. This circumstance, we presume, can only be accounted for from the fact that very few, indeed, seem to entertain the most distant idea of the extent and value of the coal formations, the very small cost of excavating or mining, and the facilities with which it may be transported to market. Mr. Jacob Cist, of Wilkesbarre, a gentleman of great intelligence and research, has for a long time past devoted his attention to this subject, and has succeeded in bringing to light a fund of interesting information in relation to the nature and extent of the coal formations of that section of Pennsylvania. Mr. C. has examined the whole valley of Wyoming at vast labor, and the result of his researches furnishes the following statement of the extent of its treasures, which it is evident only require capital and enterprise to render them of the utmost value to the community at large, as well as to the individuals who may engage in the undertaking of bringing them to our market.

The length of Wyoming Valley is 18 miles; width of Coal, on an average, 3½ miles; which gives an area of 63 square miles of coal, or 195,148,800 square yards; each cubic yard in the strata, or mines, yields, exclusive of wastage, one ton. The above area multiplied by 15 yards, the thickness of the several strata, gives 2,927,232,000 tons in the valley of Wyoming.

The Lackawana section, joining the upper end of the valley, may be stated at 26 miles, averaging only ½ of a mile wide. The section below the valley is 5 miles long by 1 mile wide.

The coal formation of Luzerne, may then be divided into 3 sections, each containing as follows:

The N. E. or that of the Lackawana Valley,	936,048,000 tons
Middle, or that of the Wyoming Valley,	2,927,232,000
S. W. or lower section,	200,000,000
Amounting in Luzerne, to	3,433,280,000

In this estimate, great allowances have been made, enough for pillars, &c. &c.

The Bituminous coal, or formation of this strata, extends in a series of coal basins, from Bradford county, near the Susquehanna river, in a south westerly direction, through the centre of Pennsylvania, to its western extremity, a distance of 230 miles.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on a tour through the State of New-York, dated

BUFFALO, SEPT. 16, 1825.

The accommodations in the Canal boat disappointed my expectations. The fare was excellent, but the beds wretched, and the preparations for making them up worse than all. No sooner is supper removed from the table than it is covered with matrasses, pillows, sheets, and coverlets, and such a dust and confusion ensues, that all attempts to enjoy one's self, either by conversing or reading, are destroyed, and your situation becomes intolerable, almost to suffocation. If you attempt to escape by going outside, you are either crowded to death, or run the risk of having your neck broken by the numerous bridges across the canal, and which, unless they are raised, must forever render this mode of traveling dangerous and disagreeable, for the very moment you are about to enjoy a beautiful prospect, the cry of "take care of your head," is heard, and you must either forego the pleasure or be crushed to atoms. By making the boats longer, say 14 or 15 feet, and fitting up beds, as in the steamboats, much of the inconvenience would be obviated; but unless the bridges are raised, there can be no safety or pleasure in canal conveyance to travelers. The locks, it is true, would require to be lengthened; but the expense attending this and altering the bridges, is of no consequence, when the advantages consequent on these improvements are considered.

Much as I anticipated from reading, and hearing the accounts of travellers, the impressions left on my mind of the state of this quarter of the country, fell immeasurably short of those which it has received by contemplating it with my own eyes. It requires, in fact, to be seen to be correctly estimated; and I cannot but smile when I recollect the many sage remarks I have heard on the "state of the Wilderness," from the mouths of persons who are considered intelligent, and who, although they may not have had opportunities of judging themselves, were not without the means of knowing, that so far from this country being in a wild or natural state, it every where exhibits marks of civilization, and of the active hand of man. From Albany to Buffalo, where I now write this, I have seen nothing like a wilderness. On every hand cultivated fields met my eyes; rich crops, well built houses, internally possessing every convenience, and occupied by persons whose appearance denotes comfort, and whose countenances indicate contentment, presented themselves.

There are many charming spots in Europe, where similar benefits might be enjoyed; but they are so limited in extent, that they bear no comparison to this part of the State of New-York, and even the advantages they enjoy may be attributed more to the high state of cultivation to which they are brought by artificial means, than to the goodness of the soil or other natural causes. Here, for about 350 miles, we have an almost uninterrupted tract of country, capable of the highest cultivation, easily managed, inexhaustible, requiring no manure, and producing the most luxuriant crops of wheat, corn, barley, and other grain peculiar to this part of the United States, and not surpassed in any section; while fruit and vegetables are equally rich and abundant.—The cattle, too, are not surpassed any where. The breed of horses excellent; bullocks, milch cows, hogs, sheep, &c. will bear a comparison with those raised in any other part of the world.

From a tabular statement in the Louisville Advertiser, are perceive that between January 1st and December 30th, 1825, that forty-two steam boats, carrying 7800 tons, made ninety-three trips to that place, making a total tonnage, amounting to 19,453 tons. During the year 1824, the number of boats was thirty-six, of trips one hundred and twenty, amount of tonnage of the boats 6,393 tons, and of the aggregate tonnage 20,651 tons. So that although the number of boats had diminished, in that year, there was a considerable increase in the amount of tonnage. During the present year, from January 1st to August 15th, (little more than 7 months,) the return still more decidedly shows the increase of commercial intercourse: as we find the number of boats to be forty-two, of trips 140: the amount of the tonnage of the boats 7,484 tons; and the aggregate tonnage of the trips 25,102 tons. The total amount of produce shipped at Louisville for New Orleans, &c. in steam boats, during the present year, is estimated at 27 or 28,000 tons. Boats descending from the Falls, above which there are about twelve boats plying, measuring together from 13 to 1800 tons, are always heavily laden, many of them carrying a number of tons more than their measurement.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

From late English papers, received by our correspondent, Mr. Snowden, of the National Advocate, N. Y.

It is stated that Lord Cochrane has made arrangements to assist the Greeks. Two steam boats have been got ready in London for the expedition and several other vessels are in preparation. It is also said that Sir Robert Wilson will soon follow with an army of 4000 men, composed of natives of all countries who are willing to embark in such a cause. Sir Francis Burdett has taken a very active hand in this affair, and the final arrangement of the armament was made at his house on the 16th of August last.

The Indicateur of Bordeaux says, that intelligence has been brought by a fishing smack six days from Corunna, that the press continues in the province of Gallicia to obtain soldiers for the Havana expedition. All unmarried men, between 18 and 40 years of age, are taken from their families and business, and forcibly put on board a ship, or in houses of confinement, to await the transports daily expected from Cadiz. Other expeditions, it is said, will follow this, so as to carry 20,000 men.

A Gibraltar paper of the 15th of July, states that the trial of the individuals concerned in the criminal attempts of the 30th of April, and following days, of last year, in Lisbon, had been concluded, and that the king had pardoned all those who acted subordinate parts, the leaders and principals only being condemned to banishment from the kingdom. Among several names mentioned, is that of the Marquis of Abrantes, and De Aranjo, principal physician of the army.

The number of dwellings consumed in the late conflagration at the town of Salins in France, is not less than three hundred and twenty seven. Property was destroyed to the amount of more than seven millions of francs.

A number of the friends of Gen. La Fayette have subscribed for the purpose of offering a gold medal of the value of 1000 franks for the best piece of verse upon the voyage of that officer to America, his stay there, and his return home.

A son of the great London banker, Alexander Baring, has purchased an immense estate in Mexico, for nearly a million of dollars.

The King of France has subscribed the sum of $480 towards the erection, at Venice, of a monument to the memory of Canova, the celebrated sculptor.

A pitched combat was fought at Hamden Common, England, the 25th July, between a drover and sawyer, which lasted forty minutes, when one of them was knocked down and expired in two hours after.

The men employed by the Royal Irish Mine Company at the lead-works near Killiney, have turned out—not upon the score of wages, but of *privilege*. They say, that they consider themselves *not labourers* but *miners*, and that they should not be required to work the same number of hours which *labouring men* do.

Sanguinary and bloody contests often occur among the hostile tribes of Africa, waged frequently from no other motive than to make captives, which the victorious party sell to the slave traders on the coast. We find it stated in the Sierra Leone Gazette of the 25th June, that an engagement had taken place between a considerable force of the Sherbro *Bullams* and a strong party of Kassous, who had entrenched themselves on an island on the Deong River, called Peyporra, near a small town of the same name. It appears that the Sherbro Chiefs, with the Caulkers at their head, have been a long time mustering their forces for this attack, while the Kassous have latterly contented themselves in fortifying their post in Peyporra, with the determination of making a stand there during the rainy season. The *Bullams*, who were sanguine of success, were repulsed with great slaughter, having failed in their attempt to break through the barricade while the inhabitants of a town in their rear, upon whom they depended for assistance, turned against them, and cut off a great number of their party. Some hundreds of lives have been lost, *and a large supply of victims for the slave market have thus been obtained.* The former is the natural consequence of such a sanguinary warfare, but the latter is the primary cause and grand stimulus to those avaricious and designing Chiefs, who, by their immediate intercourse with Europeans, and superior cunning, are enabled to protract the war for the sake of the vile gain which accrues to them; while the inhabitants of the whole country, together with its legitimate commerce, are involved in one common ruin.

Calcutta papers to the 20th of April have been received in this city, which give an account of the capture of Arracan by Brig Gen. Morrison. The excellent position of the enemy (the Burmese) on a peninsula, whose steep banks were covered with sharp stakes, required great and spirited preparations and energy to carry it. The attack was made at night, and the enemy's stockade carried without a man being killed. The Burmese troops amounted to 10,000 under Atown Mungta, and were so nearly annihilated that scarcely 1,000 will ever reach Ava.

Bussein was taken on the 4th of March, the Burmese driving away the population themselves, and retiring after setting fire to the town.

A petition to the British House of Peers has been presented by Dr. Maclean, against the quarantine laws, which appears to state facts perfectly conclusive in refutation of the hypothesis that epidemic diseases depend on specific contagion. Amongst other judicious remarks, he makes the following—he states that in the plague of Constantinople in 1815, the free intercourse between the healthy and the sick proved that the disease was incommunicable by contact—that the 140 years commerce between the Levant Company and Turkey, previous to the imposition of quarantine laws, proved the same fact—and that in the 104 years commerce, in which quarantine has existed, the same fact is proved—making in the whole 244 years in which no disease has been communicated in England by importation. He states that the laws of contagion and of epidemics are not only dissimilar, but absolutely opposite—contagion being limited to the atmosphere, and epidemics to the soil. That supposing *contagious virus* to exist, that in the 20,000 vessels arriving in British ports in the first of the above named periods, and in the 30,000 that must have arrived in the last, no communities could have survived such ordeals; that he is convinced that amongst the crews and passengers of fifty thousand vessels in 244 years, and amongst the expurgators of goods in thirty thousand vessels in 104 years, the entire absence of sickness furnishes abundant proof that epidemics are not contagious diseases. He maintains that the laws imposing quarantine, are of much the same character as those against witchcraft, and are in times of sickness and pestilence productive of incalculable misery—powerful causes of sickness and mortality—restricting social intercourse, and destructive to all commerce, navigation and manufactures.

Extinction of the Piratical System.

The National Journal of the 20th inst. contains a sketch of the cruizes of the different vessels attached to the naval force in the West India seas for the suppression of piracy. The United States brig of war Spark, having received orders from Com. Warrington, cruized three months on the south side of Cuba, made diligent search after pirates, and found none—examined the island and all the adjacent keys—proceeded to St. Jago, de Cuba, anchored there, and sent the boats along the whole coast from Cape Cruz to Trinidad. The ship John Adams examined the whole of the Cuba coast from Porto des Matiel to Porto de Cavannas, and from Bahia Honda to Cape Antonio; saw no pirates. The steam gallnt Sea Gull, explored the river Palma and the whole coast to Point Yeacos, and examined the keys between the Matanzas and St. de la Remedios, but met with nothing suspicious. Lt. Com. Slust, in the Grampus, captured the piratical vessel commanded by Cofrecinos, who, as our readers have already been informed, some months since, swam on shore, and was afterwards taken, and, with ten of his crew, put to death by the authorities of Porto Rico. The Grampus was afterwards ordered to cruize between Cape Antonio and the Isle of Pines: she accordingly explored with her boats every part of the coast where there was a probability of finding a pirate, but without falling in with a suspicious object. After performing this duty in the most vigilant and active manner, the Grampus anchored at Matanzas late in the month of July. The Terrier examined the Double Headed Shot Keys, re examined them, as well as the coast, heard of nothing but one Colombian privateer—visited the Bahia de Cadiz and all the fishing establishments and keys between that place and Matanzas; found no pirates. The frigate Constellation, ship Decoy, and schr. Shark, although for a great part of the season they have been in the West Indian seas, saw no pirates.

The U. S. Ship Horner, under the command of Captain E. P. Kennedy, was employed from Christmas until the month of March last, in searching the coast on the South side of Cuba. In the performance of this duty, the launch and first cutter, the former under the command of the Lieutenant, Mr. Forrest, and the other commanded by Lt. Dornin, were sent to search the vicinity of the Isle of Pines. The boats proceeded to examine the river Canagua, where a boat was discovered among the mangrove bushes, so much concealed as to render it difficult to examine her contents, which consisted of musket and pistol flints, and two pair of duck trowsers stained with blood; the letters P. R. were on the stern of the boat, which was English or American built. Penetrating a little into the interior, through some mangrove bushes and deep swamps, several huts were discovered, without any inhabitants, and the soil around which showed no marks of cultivation. In these huts were found several bags of St. Domingo coffee, cartridges for a 9-pounder, balls for a 6-pounder, musket and pistol balls, and flints; a quantity of loose powder and several copy books, written in English. Although there was strong reasons for believing that this was a piratical establishment, and that it belonged to that gang which robbed the French ship Calypso, Lieut. Forrest refrained from destroying them immediately, and returned to his boats. On the same evening, a boat was seen coming out of the bushes, containing four men, who, on seeing the boats of the Hornet, retreated, and deserted their boat. Lieut. Dornin, who was sent after them, traced these men to the huts which had been previously discovered, but did not succeed in taking them. Lieut. Forrest then destroyed the huts, and returned with his boats to the ship.—While Lieuts. Forrest and Dornin were thus engaged, (a period of six days,) Captain Kennedy, with Lieut. Buchanan, in the gig and quarter boat examined the rivers La Balega, the Guana, the Ile la Colonna, and the St. Diego, all large rivers, with very narrow and hidden mouths. Near the first of these rivers were discovered the wreck of a vessel which had been burnt, and 8 or 10 skeletons on the beach, and also one suspended from the limb of a tree, directly at the entrance of the river, with the words "*Immundi pinge tanu*" carved on a board over the skull. This was the skull of a pirate, killed and suspended by the crew of some English boats months before. On the 12th of January, Captain Kennedy sent Mr. Randolph in lake soundings, but when he was approaching the shore, about 8 miles from the ship, he discovered and gave chase to a large Periogue, and ran her into a small entrance, where the crew landed and deserted her. She proved to be a large boat, above 50 feet long and seven feet broad, built entirely out of a single mahogany tree, and fitted for 50 oars, with coffee bags, demijohns, &c. The crew carried off some of the articles with them, but the boat was brought to the ship. After this the Hornet was engaged in searching all the Keys and coast, but without finding any object of suspicion. Towards the end of February the crew of the Hornet were attacked with an epidemic.

According to instructions from Commodore Warrington, dated 5th of April, the Hornet went on a second cruise of three months, on the southside of Porto Rico and the Sail Rock Passage, but found no complaints or traces of pirates.—Captain Kennedy was of opinion that the decisive steps taken by the Governor of Porto Rico, have proved a complete check to the pirates. If there were any about that Island, they hide themselves in their hidden places.

Extract of a letter from Havana, Aug. 31.

"The city is much agitated to-day in consequence of an execution that is to take place to-morrow of a notorious villain and assassin, who counts not less than nine cold blooded murders with his own hands, besides a number of robberies and stabs. Astonishing as it may seem, this monster has so many friends, that, after having been three times condemned, he has found means to appeal, and lately did so, as a soldier, to a court martial, who have now ordered him to be hung and quartered. Much fear is entertained of a commotion, and all his relations are held in custody until he is no more. The execution of nine negroes concerned in the late insurrection, is to take place this day at Matanzas—they consist of one of the ring-leaders from each of the seven plantations, and two from the city."

Another plan, of an insurrection of more consequence has lately been discovered, and sixteen blacks, several of them French and English, have been convicted, and have confessed that their object was to destroy all the whites they could, and to promote a general insurrection."

CUBA.—The New Orleans papers to the 3d inst. assert, that from the information recently received through a gentleman from Mexico, there can be no longer any doubt as to the intention of the government of that republic to invade Cuba. Three thousand troops were assembled at Campeachy about the 1st of August, and 10,000 more were expected, when these united forces were to cross the narrow channel that separates Yucatan from Cuba. To insure a superiority to the Mexican flag in the Gulf, the Asia 74, and several frigates and sloops of war had been placed under the command of Capt. Cochran, and it was calculated that the debarkment of 12 or 13,000 disciplined troops, with the aid to be expected from some of the Creoles, would be sufficient to wrest Cuba from the Spaniards, who, it was thought, would seek revenge on the Creoles by arming the blacks: a measure which, if the Mexicans should not succeed, would probably lead to the independence of the island under a government similar to that of Hayti. Previous accounts seemed to warrant a belief that the proposed invasion of Cuba would receive the support of Colombia. The navy of that republic, it is stated in the National Intelligencer, will shortly equal, if not exceed, that of Mexico, as some ships of a large class intended for its service, are now building in the United States and in England.

BRAZIL.—By the ship Arethusa, captain Merrill, at Baltimore, on Saturday from St. Salvador, we learn that Sir Charles Stuart, the British Ambassador to the Court of Brazil, had arrived at Rio de Janeiro about the latter end of July, but nothing had transpired respecting his mission. It has been already announced that Lord Cochrane had arrived in England in the Brazilian frigate Piranga—and it now appears that he had been ordered by the Emperor to repair to Rio, but refused to obey the royal mandate. He soon after left Maranham in the above named frigate, without declaring his destination, having previously shipped off a large quantity of cotton from that place. In consequence of this conduct, he was degraded by the Emperor, who divested him of his title of "Marquis of Maranham," and of his naval rank, and appointed captain Jewitt admiral of the Brazilian navy in his stead. No events of interest had occurred at St. Salvador.

The last Buenos Ayres papers state, that preparations were making in Upper Peru for the meeting of a congress of deputies from the four provinces, at Chuquisaca, or La Plata.—The four deputies of the province of La Plata were appointed, viz. Olaneta, Serrano, Moscoso and Oruello. The first question to be decided by the congress was expected to be, to decide whether the four provinces of Upper Peru should declare themselves independent, or should incorporate themselves with the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, or should unite with the republic of Peru. The decree for convening the congress declares that there shall be no intervention of any armed force in the decision of the assembly, and that therefore the corps of the army shall be stationed at a distance from the place of the meeting. Gen. Sucre and Gen. Arenales were received at La Plata with the most expressive demonstrations of friendship and gratitude. The Liberator Bolivar had not arrived, but on the 31st of May, Gen. Sucre had gone out to receive him.

On the 31st of June a division of Gen. Sucre's army had marched from Chuquisaca towards Chiquitos, to compel the Brazilians to evacuate the province.

A bill is before the House of Representatives of St. Juan, one of the confederated states of the Buenos Ayrean Republic, which, while it establishes the Roman Catholic as the religion of the state, provides that "No citizen, or stranger, or association of citizens or strangers, shall be disturbed in the public exercise of their religion, be it what it may, provided that those who exercise it defray the expenses of it."

The Panama paper of the 3d of July, mentions that Capt. Catesby Jones, Lt. Ramsay, and Midshipman Peters, of the U. S. Navy, who were on their way to join the Peacock, off Callao, assisted at an elegant entertainment given by the British Consul at Panama, on the 2d of July. The liberal sentiments expressed by these gentlemen, are spoken of in terms of high commendation by the editor of the Panama Gazette.

A chance for (☞ BACHELORS.

The attention of single domestic gentlemen, is invited to the following interesting proposal, which, it is to be hoped, will meet proper attention. The beautiful lady like hand writing is a sufficient guarantee of its sincerity.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A CARD.—Two young ladies who have not as yet, been able to suit themselves with partners for life, and who are also unwilling to conclude upon a state of single blessedness, are induced to have recourse to an advertisement, in the hope of meeting congenial spirits.—They are neither of them over twenty-one, and although not possessed of exquisite beauty, yet they are both rather more than pretty or interesting. The most difficult and different tastes may be suited, as one has light complexion, blue eyes and brown hair; the other is a brunette, black eyes and expressive features. They are both well educated, although not possessed of many fashionable accomplishments, and will both enjoy good fortunes.—They are good tempered and amiable with a fine flow of spirits, and fond of domestic life. Having been accustomed to move in the first class of society, they of course have fine manners, and will expect them in those who present themselves as candidates for their choice. The gentlemen must be from 25 to 35, of respectable families, handsome fortunes, and of decidedly literary tastes. In person, above the middle size, tempers good, habits regular and moral, in short gentlemen in every sense of the word. Communications on the subject to be sent through the Post Office, addressed to L. E. L.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

A society has been formed in this city, to commemorate the landing of William Penn.—Any person of good moral character may become a member by the payment of ten dollars, the only sum required to be extended in the purchase of grounds and erection of buildings for the Society's use, and to raise a monument to the memory of Penn.

The New York National Advocate of Tuesday, contained a print of Mr. Neale's newly invented printing press—it makes a very handsome appearance upon paper, and will, we hope, answer the purposes sought by the inventor. A copy of the print may be seen at this office.

The City authorities of Boston have instructed the Mayor to procure one thousand feet of Hose from Philadelphia.

Com. Porter and Com. Stewart, are now in this city.

At a numerous and respectable meeting held in this city on Saturday evening, resolutions were passed declaring it expedient to form a company for the construction of a Rail Road from the Schuylkill to the Delaware.

A new novel is about to be put to press, in Barnstable, Mass. entitled "The Royalist," the scene of which is laid to the American Revolution.

Amos Furnald, of Gilford, New Hampshire, convicted in February last of manslaughter, in starving one of his children to death, has been sentenced to thirty days and five years' imprisonment in the state prison, the former term in solitary confinement, and the latter at hard labour.

The Hon. Mr. Plumer, a Member of the 19th Congress, from Pennsylvania, although but a little turned of 60 years of age, is said to be the oldest man now living, born west of the Allegheny mountains.

The British Board of Surveyors have been engaged for the last two years, in making a survey of the British Territory in the vicinity of the Lakes. One of the surveyors says that they had found upwards of twenty two thousand islands in Lake Huron.

The New Hampshire State Prison is a source of profit to the state. Of the receipts for labor, &c. the handsome sum of $9000 has been paid into the state treasury within a few weeks. The escape of three convicts is noticed with regret, on account of there being full and profitable employ at that excellent seminary in hewing stone for double the number of rogues that is now there.

Mr. Joseph Hall, gardener, residing in the suburbs of Albany, N. Y. gathered from one of his trees, an enormous pear which measured *fourteen* inches in circumference and which is said by many to exceed any thing of the kind ever before seen in Europe or America.

Public notice has been given in Vermont, that application will be made to the General Assembly of the State, at the session to be holden in October next, for a charter for a Canal, to unite the waters of Lake Champlain and Connecticut river, by the valley of Onion River.

The Nantucket Inquirer states, that there are probably more than fifty natives of Owyhee employed on board the whale ships belonging to that port—that many are now on the island—that they are extremely tractable, free and ingenious—and if they become vicious, the fault is not their own.

The Quebec papers of the 16th ult. announce the arrival there from England of the Governor in Chief of the British Provinces in N. A. the Earl of Dalhousie, accompanied by his lady and suite, after an absence of fifteen months and ten days. They were received with military honors, and addresses were getting up in the provinces, congratulating his excellency on his return.

Forty buildings, including four dwelling houses, were thrown down on the 31st ult. by a violent gust of wind, at the parish of Notre Dame Bonsecoure de l'Islet. A considerable quantity of grain was also destroyed, but no lives were lost.

The U. S. Circuit Court at Hartford, (Conn.) closed its Session in that city on Tuesday week. Orrin Sherman, a mail carrier, was arraigned for robbing the mail, and pleaded guilty: he was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in Newgate.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Southard, arrived at Trenton, on Friday week, where he will spend a few days.

We learn, says the Raleigh Register, that at the Superior Court of Granville, N. C. held last week, Warner Taylor, charged with having murdered one of his negroes, was tried, Judge Norwood presiding. The verdict of the jury was manslaughter: the accused was branded in the hand and discharged.

A whale, of about seventy five feet long, got ashore on Sandy Hook, opposite the cove, on the 20th ult. and was secured by Mr. Peter Schenk of that place, after firing a number of musket balls, which soon killed her. It is supposed from sixty to seventy barrels of oil will be taken from her.

A gang of counterfeiters have been discovered in Pittsfield, (Conn.) in the house of Ezekiel Hall. Hall has been arrested, and also two others concerned, named Wheeler Morgan, jr. and Warren Remington. Those who have not yet been taken, are Gardner Dolly, James Adams, John Briggs, and Aaron Briggs. Morgan was also committed on a charge of stealing a fat pair of oxen.

The Mexican Government publishes a diurnal account of the state of its finances, stating the receipts of the treasury, and the expenditures, every day.

Governor Desha, of Kentucky, does not walk out unarmed, and has recently given much offence, by appearing at church with a huge pair of horse pistols stuck in his belt, after the manner of Paul Jones in battle.

The Anti-Slavery Society of Maryland, have determined to inquire out, and promote the election of candidates to the legislature, who will pass a law for the gradual extinguishment of slavery in that state.

The venerable Charles Carrol, of Maryland, one of the three surviving Signers of the Declaration of Independence, attained his eighty-ninth year on the 21st ult. His venerable compatriot John Adams, will, in a few days, reach his ninetieth year.

The highest judicial tribunal in Missouri has decided that the United States Government has no right to lease the Lead Mines in that territory.

The trial of John Conners for the murder of Miss Cunningham in Cecil county, Md. (which had been removed to Kent county court) has been postponed until the latter end of October inst. upon the application of the accused for time to procure witnesses from Kentucky, by whom he alleges he would be able to establish his being in that state at the time of the commission of the crime with which he is charged.

The Hon. John Trumbull, the well known author of McFingal, is on his way to Detroit, where he is going to take up his residence.—Previously to his leaving Hartford in Connecticut, where he had lived for nearly half a century, a public dinner was given him as a mark of respect to his talents and character; at which Daniel Wadsworth, Esq. presided, and Thomas Day, Esq. Secretary of the State, was Vice President.

Above 2500 men are said to be employed on the different summits and levels of such parts of the Ohio Canals as have been contracted for.

The Montreal Courant says, that about 60,000 barrels of potashes will be exported from Canada this year, 40,000 of which have arrived from the United States.

We examined on Saturday, says the Baltimore American, two notes of the Bank of Virginia which had been altered from five to ten. The alteration or deception has been accomplished in the most perfect and ingenious manner, and is calculated to deceive most persons.

New Orleans had become very sickly on the 31st instant. The deaths averaged four or five a day. Yellow fever and the small pox were the prevalent and fatal diseases. So says captain Collins, arrived at Norfolk from New Orleans.

A Watermelon was brought in and sold, a few days ago, says the Rochester N. Y. Republican, which weighed 34 pounds, and was as large as a common pumpkin, its circumference being three feet two inches, and length 20 inches. This is the largest we have seen this season.

The Cleaveland (Ohio) Herald of the 9th ult. states, that there have been raised, the present season, in the garden of Dr. Long, of that village, a cucumber which measured 42 feet in length; and in the garden of Mr. W. Riley, another which measured 4 feet 5½ inches in length.

The St. Louis Enquirer affirms that the State of Missouri contains salt water enough to supply an empire with salt. It is said to abound in "thousands of salt springs, and even creeks and small rivers run salt water."

A red Mississippi pear of the second growth has been presented to the editor of the Hampden Journal, Springfield, Mass. This tree "is described by Forsyth, as sometimes producing two crops in a year. The tree that produced this pear, was raised from the seed, and has had two crops a year for three years. It is a beautiful pear, and very early—first crop ripens the last of July, and the second in September."

A cow owned by Mr. Obediah Kendall of Concord, Mass. imported from Liverpool in 1815, and sold in Boston for *two hundred dollars*, now weighs 1419 lbs. and gets six feet and eight inches.

The town of Carver, Plymouth county, Mass. has three meeting houses in good repair, and no clients, and no lawyer; no deputy sheriff, no doctor, and but one pauper.

A correspondence is going on between Governor Troup and Governor Carroll, of Tennessee, on the subject of opening a communication by Canal, through Georgia, between the waters of the Tenn. river and the Atlantic.

The Lancaster Gazette states "that Mr. Hamill, a gentleman experienced in the art of constructing canals, has contracted with the Conestoga Navigation Company for the whole of their work, at considerable less than the estimate of the engineers. The work will be commenced forthwith."

The steam brig New-York is running between Boston and Eastport, where she meets a steam boat for St. Andrews, Robinston, Calais and St. Stephens, and another for St. Johns, N. B. She performs three voyages a month, leaving Boston on the 5th, 15th and 25th.

The work on Political Economy, from the pen of J. R. McCulloch, with notes by Professor McVickar, lately published in New-York, has been adopted as a text-book in that branch of study, in the academy at West Point.

A duel was fought near Norfolk, on Thursday week, between two officers of the Constellation, which resulted in the death of one of the parties on the first fire.

A splendid Masonic display took place on the 23d ult. in Albany, on the occasion of the installation of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, which he was elected at June last to preside. The ceremony of installation was performed by the M. W. Past Grand Master, De Witt Clinton.

Printing Presses are established at Otaheite and in Van Diemen's land, and books are published in those distant and late barbarous places.

The emigration from the western part of the state of New York has been severe, great since the close of the harvest season, which is always observed to suspend it for a considerable time.

Bishop Hobart, whose health is perfectly restored, has engaged his passage in the packet-ship Canada, and may be hourly expected.

Dr. A. G. Hull, of the city of New York, has recovered a verdict of $110 against Lee & Hopkins, of Hartford, Conn. for an infringement of his patent for the improved hinge truss. The defendants were agents for Farr's trusses.

Another of our countrymen, a son of New Hampshire, intends connecting his destiny with the Greeks by espousing their cause in person. He is now in Boston, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for his voyage.

The Eastern papers continue to furnish afflicting details of the devastation occasioned by the late fires in the woods.

Signor Da Ponte has been appointed Professor of Italian in Columbia College, New-York.

The Boston Centinel says, the health of the elder Mr. Adams has much improved of late, and he is now as well as he has been for ten years.

At the coach manufactory of Mr. William Warrance in Spruce street, near Fifth, there is at present exhibited, a most splendid two wheeled vehicle called a *Volante*, made for a gentleman in Havana. It is so very gorgeous, that even the most fashionable of our fashionables would hardly venture to appear in it in the streets of Philadelphia, but in the West Indies, where different notions prevail, it will be regarded as the *ne plus ultra* of elegance. A law of the island prohibits all but the governor from using a four wheeled carriage, and persons of wealth are forced to be content with such display as can be made with these two wheeled vehicles.

The sloop Governor, Hutchinson, of Portland, Me. for Boston, was run foul of on the night of the 10th ult. off Seguin, by the schr. Halcyon, Brown, of Newburyport, and received so much damage that she began to fill immediately, and the passengers and crew only had time to save themselves in the small boat, without any of their baggage but one small trunk. They remained under the lee of the vessel till she sunk, and then they were picked up by the schooner Sally, from Prospect, and carried into Boston. There were eight passengers on board, including several females.

We learn (says the Boston Medical Intelligencer,) from various quarters, that an unusual degree of sickness prevails in many towns in Massachusetts. From Lynn we are informed that there has not been so much since the prevailing typhus fever of 1812.—The mortality has been considerable, principally from dysentery. In Framingham and its vicinity, fever of an unusually inflammatory character has been prevalent, and somewhat fatal.

The survey of Connecticut River, which was commenced a few weeks ago under the authority of the adjacent states, has been completed from Lake Memphremagog to Hartford. Mr. Clinton, who was appointed by the President of the United States to conduct the survey, proceeded with Mr. McDuffie and eight assistants, from Barnet up the Passumsic to the streams, ponds and lakes in the neighborhood of Memphremagog, and then up the Clyde to the land dividing the waters of the Connecticut and St. Lawrence. The country there is low, only a mile wide, and would be easily cut through by a canal. He afterwards surveyed Millbrook river and Lake Connecticut, and is

now engaged in completing his plans. It is said that the obstructions to navigation are fewer than was apprehended.

Coxe vs. State Bank.—In this case, says the Trenton Federalist, the bank had obtained a judgment and execution against Coxe in the Supreme Court for about $1100, for which he some time since offered them their own paper, which the bank refused; in consequence of which Coxe prosecuted the bank before a magistrate and obtained thirteen judgments for about $1300. At the late term of the Supreme Court, the counsel for Coxe moved the Court that the judgments obtained by Coxe against the bank, or so much thereof as might be necessary, should be set off against the judgment and execution obtained by the bank against him in the Supreme Court, and satisfaction entered on that judgment; which was opposed by the counsel for the bank. The Court decided that the party applying was entitled to have the judgment set off. Upon this the bank declared their intention to appeal from the judgment of the magistrate, and urged that the off sets should not be made, as it would deprive them of that privilege, and produced appeal bonds. Upon which the Court said they would not deprive them of the privilege of appealing, but upon the request of the counsel on behalf of Coxe, they ordered all proceedings on the execution against him to be stayed.

Thirteen sheep of the broad tail, or Tunisian breed, have recently been imported into New-York. They were sent out by Capt. Creighton, of the U. S. ship Cyane, were procured at considerable expense, and with no small trouble, and sent out for the purpose of introducing here, a species, which is said to be highly valuable, not only for the wool, but the flesh. The tail has a very singular appearance, being in some instances from eight to ten inches in breadth, forming, when it is cooked, a most delicate and delicious food.—A pair of these sheep, it is understood, are intended for General Van Rensselaer of Albany.

Several barrels of *grape vine*, of the finest kinds to be met with on the coast of the Mediterranean, together with a large quantity of garden seeds, have also been received at different times from the same sources as the above. Of the seeds, a part were presented to the Horticultural Society of New York; and of the vines, some have been distributed in that vicinity, and the remainder in Providence, R. I.

Comparative statement of arrivals, tonnage, and settlers at the port of Quebec, up to the 9th of Sept. 1824, and the same date 1825.

Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Settlers.
1824	476	119,986	6,216
1825	560	140,144	8,762

The clearances up to the same period are 427 in 1824; and 535 in 1825.

On Tuesday night, the 13th ult. the house of Mr. Adam Smeigart, near Union Town, in Frederick county, Maryland, was forcibly entered by two ruffians, who laid hold on the old gentleman and his wife, and after binding them hand and foot, proceeded to search for money, and succeeded in obtaining about 140 dollars. Previous to leaving the house, they regaled themselves on the choicest of what the larder and cellar afforded. They made some enquiries of the old people relative to their neighbors, declaring their intention of paying them a similar visit. The only inmate of the house besides the old people, was a little girl, who, after the departure of the villains, was unable to release them from their bonds. The robbers were armed with pitchforks, but finding no resistance, had no occasion to use them.

Fur Trade, &c.—Government has authorized Gen. Atkinson, in command on the north western frontier, to locate a post on the Upper Missouri for the protection of the fur trade. The highest post on that river at present, is at the Council Bluffs, about 600 miles above its mouth. General Brown suggests in his letter to Gen. A. that the extreme north bend of the Missouri, approaching as it does most nearly to the British boundary settlements, will afford a position embracing the greatest advantages. This is above the Mandan Villages, about 800 miles above the Council Bluffs, and 1400 miles above the mouth of the Missouri.

The Buffalo Journal of the 20th ult. says, "a meeting was held in that village on the preceding Thursday, at which a committee was appointed to prepare a boat and proceed to New York, to join in celebrating the completion of the Grand Canal, for which preparations are already making in that city.—The boat will be freighted with the various productions of the western country, and will leave Buffalo as soon as the water is let into the canal at the mountain ridge, which will be in a few days.

Some time since, as two hunters were traversing a field in Amwell in New Jersey, with their guns in search of game, they observed a hawk rising, from whose feet something of considerable bulk was suspended, which, from its apparent weight, caused it soon to re-alight. It was again and again roused up, and again and again compelled to descend with its load to the earth; and having no more strength to fly, it was taken alive by the hands of the hunters, who found its claws firmly fixed in the enclosed shell of a land tortoise, from whose gripe it could not possibly extricate them. The above is a fact to which two respectable witnesses will testify.

A sale of 150 Saxon Sheep is to take place at the Annual Fair in Northampton, Massachusetts, on the 26th October, warranted to be part half and part quarter blood, of that popular breed. We rejoice (says the Boston Centinel) to see the multiplication of Fairs, &c. in our country. Their benefits have been tested by long experience in Europe, and it is hoped the time is not remote when annual, semi-annual, and even more frequent Fairs will be established for the exhibition and sale of our superior manufactures and inventions, and the rich products of our fields and domestic firesides.

For what purpose has Captain Morris been directed to leave the frigate Brandywine, after she shall have arrived in France? This is an enquiry which the curious have often put to us. We dont know. It may be however, that after La Fayette shall have left the protection secured to him by the Flag of the U. States, Capt. M. has been required to accompany the General to La Grange to secure him from the insults that the vassals of Charles X. may be disposed to offer him.—*Pat. Repub.*

From the Rhode Island American, Sept. 23

Lamentable Occurrence.—A melancholy affair occurred on the west side of the river in this town, at about 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening. Jonathan Gray, son of Mr. Thomas Gray, of Little Compton, aged about 17 years, in company with two other lads, trespassed on the grounds of Mr. John Field, for the purpose of gathering peaches. While standing under the tree, young Gray received several wounds from the discharge of a musket, loaded with buck shot, and fired by Albert S. Field, aged about 22 years, son to the owner of the garden. The unfortunate youth immediately fell to the earth, mortally wounded—and died in about five hours. Field was arrested on Wednesday morning, on a warrant issued by Mr. Justice Rivers—was examined by a Court of Justices, and committed for trial before the Supreme Court of the State, which is now sitting in this town. Yesterday, the case was presented to the Grand Jury, who returned a bill of indictment against the accused for murder. He was subsequently arraigned, and plead not guilty to the charge, when the trial of the indictment was ordered to be continued till the next term of the Court, to be holden in this town in March next. Jonathan Whipple and Joseph L. Tillinghast, Esquires, are engaged as Counsel for the accused.

GREEN-ROOM INTELLIGENCE.

The Circus in this City, under the management of Mr. Cowell, who uses every exertion to gratify the public taste, continues to be well attended. In the dramatic line Messrs. Collingbourne, Hallam, and others are very respectable; and Kirby, in Scaramouch, and other characters, receives a full share of public applause. Among the equestrians, Masters Collet and Sweet stand conspicuous. The performances of these lads are of a very remarkable kind, and cannot fail to please.—Master Collet rides and dances with wonderful grace, and many of his tricks are exceedingly pretty. Master Sweet has for a short time been receiving the benefit of Mr. Blyth's instructions, and that gentleman deserves great credit for the improvement of his pupil in quickness of execution, perfection of balance and the speed with which he rides he may be equalled, but not surpassed. He forcibly reminds us of Mr. Hunter, and we have no hesitation in saying, that if his future only keeps pace with his past improvement, he will become the first equestrian of the age. As it is he astonishes all those who see him, the beauty as well as fearlessness of his performance never failing to bring down thunders of applause. Masters Hunt and Spencer, in their line are deservedly favorites. In tumbling, perhaps there are few to surpass them. The public will not fail to appreciate the disposition manifested by the manager, as well as the performers to add to their pleasure and gratification.

The Baltimore theatre opens on Monday evening. The company have assembled at their posts, ready for a grand effort to sustain the proper character of the drama. We wish them success, much better than they have recently had there.

A Company of Comedians are performing in Reading, in this State.

At the Park Theatre, New-York, Mr. Cooper has just closed a very profitable engagement—his *William Tell* drew a crowded and fashionable audience. Miss Kelly has recovered from her late illness, and was announced to personate Letitia Hardy in the comedy of the Belle Stratagem, last evening.

At the Chatham Garden Theatre, the Drama of the Lady of the Lake has proved extremely attractive; it was performed for the ninth successive time on Thursday night—even the full houses which Cooper and Conway drew during their successive engagements at the Park theatre, produced no visible diminution in the numbers who constantly collect here to view this splendid performance.

At the La Fayette Circus, in New-York, Mr. Robertson, the celebrated aeronaut, has been a considerable attraction—he has given some curious exhibitions, and among others, the Phantasmagoria. Mr. Burroughs is to terminate his engagement on Monday night, by a benefit, at which he will appear in two favorite characters.

Mr. Pelby and Mrs. Pelby, are playing in Boston, and receive considerable applause as the papers say. Mr. Reed has also appeared, and the critics call him a man of much promise. Miss Riddle is engaged at that theatre, it is said, but has not yet made her appearance.

The Albany theatre, after a temporary close of two weeks, has been re-opened. The performances commenced with the burletta of Tom and Jerry. Mr. Conway is engaged to perform for a few nights at this place. This theatre, it is said, is surpassed by few in the United States. There is a large and elegant drawing room, with sofas and mirrors, convenient to the boxes, where the ladies can retire for refreshments. This is as it should be. Gentlemen can retire where they please, but in theatres gen really, the fair part of the audience are pent up in boxes for hours, without more than perhaps a slice of an orange, and even that is not always at their command.—Albany deserves much praise for this arrangement; and it should be followed wherever a theatre is established.

Some weeks ago, an advertisement appeared in the New-Orleans papers, setting forth that the managers of the Theatre in that city, would be compelled, on account of the weather, to limit the performances to a single night each week, which would be *Sunday*.

It is said in the London papers that Mr. Lunn, the author of "Fish out of Water," and "Family Jars," is about to bring out a new comedy at the Haymarket Theatre, entitled "Roses and Thorns." Green room report speaks in the highest terms of the Comedy, as being characterised by a chastity of humour, and a liveliness of incident, which, while they remove it from the broad farce so much in vogue at the present day, place it on the same scale with some of the best of our genteel comedies of former times.

Mr. Elliston, the theatrical manager, was at Margate, and wheeling about the town in a four wheeled chair for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Kean is performing in Liverpool. He intends to visit this country, and the Liverpool Courier says we may expect him in the next packet, which is the Canada.

From the West Chester, N. Y. Herald.

Advertisement—Extraordinary!

'Twas night!—and on the gloomy way
Which leads to town of Tarar,
Two travellers chanced to go astray—
Though not to go to—*marry!*

Within a gig a *drake* was perched,
Beside a living *coffin*;
When, lo! the gig on sudden lurched,
The *coffin's* lid flew off in.

Now who returns the *coffin's* top—
In shape much like a bellows,
If near the *church-yard* he will stop,
Shall rank with clever fellows. B. B.

Sing-Sing, Sept. 1825.

OBITUARY.

LIEUT. VALLETTE, of Philadelphia.

Among the number who have been added to the obituary list, this season, and who are deservedly lamented, it is with sincere regret we enrol the name of our early friend, Acting Lieut. JAMES K. VALLETTE, of the U. S. schr. Terrier. To those who knew him, this intelligence is afflicting in the extreme. Mr. Vallette in private life was a gentleman in every respect. As an officer, he was never remiss in his duty, but on the contrary so much was he fired with the love of glory and patriotism, that he applied to the Secretary of the Navy to be stationed in the West India expedition against the pirates. How many many more bright stars of our navy are to be extinguished in the sepulchre? We have already lost hundreds of men, and we shall still lose hundreds more if they are compelled to stay in these unhealthy climates in the hottest weather. Mr. Vallette had not long recovered from the fever, and was congratulating himself upon the happy termination of a dreadful disease. He was soon to return home, and be once more enclosed in the fond embraces of his parents and his friends, when the all destroying conqueror came and snatched him away, in the midst of all his fond anticipations. It is a consolation to his friends to know he died in the discharge of his duty, and although urged by them not to expose himself to danger abroad when he could reap laurels at home, still the young patriot, fired with zeal and ambition, voluntarily sought danger, and was ambitious to acquire glory, only where glory was worth winning.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Rosa"—"Ellen"—"Cora"—"Idl," &c. shall be inserted without delay.

Secundus, "on the effect of early impressions upon future character," and the "Idiot Maid," from our friend "Selin," (which article having been mislaid, must exculpate us from the charge of neglect,) shall also receive our earliest attention.

Various are the conjectures and opinions which are afloat on the speech or proclamation of Mr. Noah, recently promulgated with such imposing array from the new location on Grand Island. He has been assailed with ridicule, and his whole plan treated as the chimerical attempt of an enthusiast, or a deep scheme of pecuniary speculation.

His assumption of the title of "Governor and Judge of Israel," and the extended jurisdiction over which he pretends to lay claim as "one having authority," it must be admitted are calculated in no small degree to excite our "special wonder." There is too great a dissimilarity between the high calling so recently adopted and the pleasant vocation in which he has heretofore laboured, and in which he has so often tickled our risible faculties as the facetious good humoured, laughter loving Major. The change is too great—too sudden; we cannot at once reconcile to our minds, the idea of two characters so entirely opposite, united in one and the same person. In a religious point of view therefore there is a violence offered to our sense of reason and propriety, which, "at home," cannot be so readily overcome, however, it may be by those who residing at a distance, in foreign countries are so far removed from the immediate scene of action, as to be forcibly presented with only its more grave and impressive character, such may perhaps be disposed to yield credence to a plan so plausibly represented, and to such it will be recollected is the invitation more particularly issued, and on whose favourable acceptance the eventual success of the scheme is doubtless predicated. It is to those of his brethren, who are located in those parts of the world where the enjoyment of property, and the blessings of civil, and religious freedom, are all subject to the fluctuating will of power, just or unjust, and in many cases where individual safety and peace is dependent on the whim or caprice of an unfeeling tyrant. Those who are thus situated, it is known are numerous, and if once assured of an asylum and a "city of refuge," with any thing like the fair prospects which are held out by Mr. Noah, it is certainly by no means unreasonable to suppose that they will embrace the opportunity of so essentially bettering their condition.

The United States Gazette is in error, when in commenting on the thirty-one petitions for Divorce before the supreme court in Rhode Island it says, "the cause of that stain, (and a stain it most assuredly is) upon the morals of the State, is to be found in the facilities with which marriages are consummated, and that no preparatory measures are required before the priest pronounces the yea and amen," since we know that the very precautionary measures which the Gazette supposes would be so serviceable, is in actual use, having more than once listened for "three successive Sundays" to its observance, without, however, being very forcibly impressed with the utility or propriety of sounding from the pulpit on "Lord's day," the existence, progression, and contemplated termination of a courtship (which after all may not be consummated) between the "contracting parties," whose names, &c. are given out with proper "tone and emphasis" to a congregation, every man, woman and child of which as in nine instances out of ten, will be the case in small towns or villages, would a month before have pronounced the news, "stale, flat and unprofitable. The cause of those unhappy, and discreditable differences must be traced to other sources.

We have read, "in our day," some few criticisms and heard of many more than we are ever likely to read, but in all our occasional dippings and seekings into the profound and learned, either of the past or present age—the Daily's, Monthly's, or Quarterly's, of foreign or domestic growth, we have never yet dipped or perped into any thing half so learned and profound as the criticisms a few have made their appearance at the Baltimore Ladies' Literary Banquet, a new work which was recently suspended in consequence of the removal of the gentleman who formerly conducted its editorial concerns, but whose loss is now supplied by a "literary character," who appears to be a perfect Jumeary in the world of literature. The only two numbers which we have as yet been favoured, contain his essay at criticism, headed "original," as a mark, no doubt, of the high estimation in which they are held by——the author. The Rev. Mr. Maturin, the author of Bertram, &c. he styles in contrast with Mr. Walsh, of the National Gazette, as an "Hyperion to a Satyr;" aye, forsooth, he has no patience with Mr. W's disgusting effrontery. "The man who would traduce such an inimitable genius as Maturin would blaspheme his Maker! without the least hesitancy." He also has a dash at "the croakings of some unfledged raven, in a very disingenuous paper called the United States Literary Gazette;" flashes his ire on the Garland, by Mr. Gamage—"which teems," he says, "with the rickety issue of novices, alike immodest and undeserving." Cuts away most manfully at Selick Osborne, and pays his compliments to Mr. Brainard, editor of the Connecticut Mirror, who has recently published a volume of Poems, and of whom the raving editor of the Bouquet, we venture to assert, knows actually nothing, in the following classic and elegant style, in which will be found his claim to the character of a scholar and a gentleman: "The overweening egotism of his (Mr. Brainard's) cockney character, is as disgusting as the swaggerings of a blackguard, whose impudence can only be exceeded by his imprudence." If such rant and fustian does not prove its author a hedlamite, or a candidate for the insane hospital, we can only say that unless he speedily be confined and cased in a straight jacket, he will, beyond all doubt, set the Chesapeake on fire!

NEW PUBLICATION.

A neat little volume, entitled "a Grammar of Astronomy, with problems on the Globes, to which are added a Glossary of Terms, and Questions for examination designed for the use of Schools and Academies, by J. Towle," has just been published at New-York. In consequence of a press of business, we are not prepared at present to notice it so particularly as it appears to deserve, but from a cursory view of its arrangements and contents, we should suppose that it is well calculated for the purpose for which it is designed, the improvement of youth, and adapted by its concise and lucid arrangement to the comprehension of beginners. At present we cannot recommend it better, than by extracting the following from the American Athenæum, published at New-York.

"The little manual now before us is an honourable specimen of the industry and knowledge of Mr. Towle, whose ample opportunities, as a teacher of youth, have enabled him to adopt the method most likely to facilitate instruction both on the part of the instructor in communicating, and on the part of the pupil in receiving it. The work is divided into twenty-four chapters, in the first of which is a concise and neatly written history of the science. The others relate to the solar system, the comets, the fixed stars, eclipses, tides, winds, climates, the Aurora Borealis, the Galaxy and time. The latter part of the book is devoted to a large number of problems in which the knowledge unfolded by the preliminary parts is fully illustrated for the use of the learner. Six plates accompany the work which are very neatly done. After a deliberate review of this grammar of Astronomy, we feel warranted in recommending it to the favorable attention of parents and instructors."

We invite the attention of our friends, the mechanics and artizans, particularly those residing in the Northern part of the city and Liberties, to the advertisement of G. Garth, who proposes delivering a series of popular lectures on subjects interesting to them, in which we have no doubt he will do ample justice, and afford them a fund of valuable and useful information.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 25. Schr. M'Donough, Bioren, 25 days from Porto Cabello, with coffee, &c.

27. Schr. Neptune, Cook, from Malaga, with wine.

28. Brig Tres Marias, Richerson, 23 days from Maracaibo, with logwood.

Schr. Rolla, Sampson, 22 days from the city of St. Domingo, with logwood.

Brig Ville, Aiken, 38 days from Leghorn, with wine, oil, &c.

CLEARANCES.

24. Ship Columbia, Kurtz, Curacoa.

Brig Mary, Laws, from Havana.

Schr. Little George Eyre, Hilburn, for St Jago.

Brig Treaty, Singer, for South America.

——, Aguadora, Atwood, for Kingston.

28. ——, Bevan, M'Kenzie, for Havana.

29. Margaret, Green, for St Domingo.

53 Arrivals and Clearances Contwise.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Skinner, Mr. PASCHAL B. SMITH, to Miss HENRIETTA BLAKE, both of this city.

On Monday evening, the 26th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Mr. SAMUEL STARR, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANGELICA, daughter of Michael Paff, of New York.

On Sunday evening, the 24th ult. at New-York, by the Rev. Mr. M'Cartee, Mr. CHARLES WAINWRIGHT, late of Philadelphia, to Miss HARRIET W. SHERWOOD, of New-York.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. Jacob Broadhead, Mr. WILLIAM M. WALKER, to Miss SARAH M. OAT, all of this city.

On the 28th ultimo, at Frankford, by Henry O'Neil, Esq. Mr. JACOB CASTOR, to Miss MARGARET SMITH, both of that place.

On Thursday the 22d ult. by William Milnor, Esq. WILLIAM C. THORNTON, of New York, to Miss REBECCA CHURCH, of New Jersey.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Wm. E. Ashton, Mr. NATHAN W. JENNINGS, to SUSAN R. AUSTIN, both of Southwark.

DIED,

On Tuesday evening, the 27th ult. Mr. JOHN HARTLINE.

On the 15th ult. Mrs. MARY, wife of Mr. George Washington Swain, aged 23.

On the 25th ult. near Frankford, aged 66, JOSEPH BANGER, long a resident of this city.

On Friday afternoon, in the 92d year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET HALL.

On Friday evening, in the 18th year of his age, CHARLES BROOKS, son of John Brooks.

On Saturday morning, at three o'clock, Mrs. WISTNET, wife of John Wistnet, aged 25 years.

On Saturday evening, the 24th ult. Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of Peter I. Decker, aged 38 years.

On Friday, 23d ult. SARAH, wife of Turner Camac, Esq.

On Friday evening, the 23d ult. at New York, of a short and severe illness, JOHN D. MEYER, son-in-law of Dr. Mooges, of this city.

On the 23th ult. after a lingering illness, ANN, wife of John T. Sullivan.

On Thursday morning, 29th ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH JOHNSON, in the 77th year of her age.

On Monday morning the 26th ult. Mr. WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, Iron Founder, in the 59th year of his age.

On Wednesday evening, aged 47, Mrs. MARY REILEY, wife of Thomas Reiley.

On the 23d ultimo, at Courtland, Alabama, Mrs. MARIA CLOPPER, wife of Dr. John C. Copper, formerly of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, at Wilmington, Del. after a short illness, Mr. ELI LAMBORN, keeper of the Royal Hotel.

In Alexandria, D. C. Dr. ELISHA C. DICK, in the 72d year of his age; a good man as well as an eminent man in his profession. He was one of the physicians who attended General Washington in his last moments.

Of Yellow Fever, on the 13th ult. on his passage from St. Jago de Cuba, Captain JOHN JATHAWAY SHAW, of Philadelphia, aged 36.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	25	27	52
New-York,	35	65	99
Baltimore,	11	13	24

EVENING TUITION.

THE subscriber intends opening an Evening School on the 1st of October next, at his Seminary, (from Lodge's Court, formerly occupied by Mr. Captain Davis) where he will instruct those who may favour him with their patronage in all the branches which may be required in an English and Mathematical education. Book-keeping after the English Grammar, will be particularly attended to, and those in separate classes, on new and very approved systems, likewise Penmanship from Hamilton's elegant approved system. Convinced from long experience that the best way to make instruction lasting as well as useful is minutely kept in every thing and one at a time, with the exercises and attainments of those whom he instructs, the subscriber will spare no pains by the day or evening to elucidate every lesson he may be called upon to give instructions on.

☞ Terms, which are moderate, made known at the room, where the subscriber may be seen at any time after 5 o'clock P. M.

N. B. Wish of gentlemen who may prefer it, specimen of their respective manuscript will be taken for schooling, at their earliest convenience, previously to closing.

J. H. BROWN.

Oct. 1—3t*

Information Wanted,

OF WILLIAM KERCHEVALL, who left Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, England, some time in the year 1818 or 19, and is supposed to have settled in Pennsylvania. Should he see this, he hears, may hear of something to their advantage, by applying to George Lange, No. 9 South Second street, Philadelphia. sept 17—3t*

AT PRIVATE SALE,

ELEVEN acres and 120 perches of LAND, in Lower Dublin Township, county of Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Edward Duffield and Enoch Lott. There are on the premises, an orchard and pear trees, and several springs of good water. For terms, apply to the subscriber, in said township.

oct 1—3* JOHN FRYHOFFER.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. an apprentice to the basket making business, named JACOB WILLIAMS. He is about 16 years of age, has a small scar on his nose, curly brown hair, wild looking black eyes, small head and feet; the skin of his hands shrivelled and rough like the hands of very old people. Twenty dollars reward will be given for lodging him in any jail, and charges paid. L. RYCKMAN,

oct 1—3t No. 80 Race street.

TWILLED BOMBAZETS.

JUST opened, a large supply of twilled, plain and figured Bombazets.

Also, NORWICH SHAWLS, of superior whiteness, with curled fringe.

On hand, a general assortment of the following articles.

Heavy double chain Levantines,

Coloured and white India Satins,

Figured and plain Gros de Naples,

Lustering alpaccas and Italian Mantuas,

Cambrics and Canton Crapes and Crape Shawls,

White Merino and white Waterloo do.

Superior white do. with Satin Damask borders,

Superior white and plain coloured Silk Shawls,

Norwich and Cashmere Crape and Verona Satins,

Fashionable and Irish Poplins,

Furniture Dimities and Furniture Chintzes,

Superior Bed Ticking,

Sheetings and Table Linens,

13-4 and 14-4 Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,

9th mo 10—3t* No. 30 South Second street.

PICKLES, FISH SAUCES, &c.

Equal to any Imported.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, PICKLES, FISH SAUCES, &c. at the following prices, viz.

Pickles, or Mixed Pickles,	per gallon,	50 cents.
Gerkins,	do.	75
Onions,	do.	75
Cucumbers,	do.	50

Together with Walnuts, Mangoes, Cauliflowers, Peppers, French Beans, Red Cabbage, and all other kinds of PICKLES. Also, Walnut and Mushroom KETCHUP, Essence of Anchovies, Caviar, Harvey, Reading, Quin and other rich SAUCES; Mustard, Curry Powder, Estragon Vinegar, Lemon, Syrup, &c. &c. all of the most superior quality, and for sale by the manufacturer,

J. UNDERWOOD,

No. 7, South Sixth street.

N. B. Captains of vessels supplied at the shortest notice. sept 24—4t.

CARD.

HAVING declined business I respectfully recommend my Cards and those who have favoured me with their custom to STOKES & WILKINSON, at my old stand, No. 64 Chesnut st. having confidence in their abilities to give entire satisfaction in the line of their profession. JOEL ATKINSON.

STOKES & WILKINSON,

Woollen Drapers and Tailors,

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public generally, that they have removed to the above mentioned stand, No. 64 Chesnut street, where they intend keeping a general assortment of seasonable goods in their line, which will be made up at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. aug 6—tf

SMITH'S

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 336 MARKET ST. near Tenth st.

GENTLEMEN'S Wellington Boots	$3.50 to 4.50
Youth's Wellington Boots	3.00 to 3.00
Youth's Dancing Pumps, superior	87 cts. to 1.25
Gentlemen's Morning Slippers	62 cts
Gentlemen's Over Shoes, excellent quality,	2.00
Ladies silk Valencia and Lasting Slippers	90 to 1.25
Ladies Morocco double sole Jefferson	1.25 to 1.50

Infants Kid Shoes, constantly on hand at wholesale, at $2.50 per doz. worthy the attention of shoe dealers in general throughout the city.

Valencia & Everlasting, assorted from $1.12 to 1.62.

A large quantity of boots and Shoes of every description, 400 pair Brogans, suitable for the southern market. JOS. S. SMITH.

sept 3—tf

To those afflicted with CANCERS,

And other ill-conditioned Sores.

THE subscriber respectfully informs, that she still continues to administer relief in almost all cases of CANCERS, King's Evil, and other maladies of the flesh, to those who may call upon her, at her residence in Middletown, Delaware county, Penn. Her medicine is innocent, causing neither pain, inconvenience, nor any restriction in diet, yet it is powerful and efficacious in dissolving lumps of almost any kind, and in restoring the flesh to its usual strength. The length of time required to effect a cure, depends upon the nature of the disease—some cases wherein cures have been effected, have required three months; others two, others one, &c.

Among the many that have been benefitted by her medicine, are the following:

Silas the Archer, of Stanton, New Castle county, had her nose destroyed by a Cancer, and the rest of her mouth much affected—was perfectly cured in six weeks.

Easter Adams, of Springfield, Del. Co. also had a Cancer in her nose, which eat out the inside, and affected her mouth and eyes. After many remedies had been applied to no purpose, she was cured by an application to the subscriber, in three months, although it had been growing for five months.

Phebe Yarnall, of Middletown, Del. Co. was cured of a large Cancer in five weeks &c. &c.

Persons afflicted with the above disease, should make early application. Her charge is reasonable and no money will be demanded until the patient shall have been benefitted. Those from a distance can be accommodated with board on reasonable terms.

RACHEL BUFFINGTON.

sept 17—3t*

MISS WITHY'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 95 Pine street, Philadelphia.

YOUNG LADIES are boarded and instructed in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Astronomy, with the use of Maps and Globes, History, Mythology, Natural History, natural Philosophy, Metaphysics, Plain Sewing, Cotton Work, Card Racks, Fire Screens, &c. at $160 per annum. The Ornamental branches will be taught by the most approved teachers, viz. Messrs. Picot, Cr. ix, Labbe and Trego. The different branches of Drawing, Painting on Wood, Varnishing, Landscape, &c. by a Lady from Europe.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS, PER QUARTER.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Elocution, Composition, History, Plain Sewing, Cotton Work, &c. $7 00

Drawing of Maps, Natural Philosophy, Mythology and Metaphysics, 10 00

Latin, with the above, 12 00

Junior Class, 8 00

Spanish, 15 00

Drawing, French, Spanish or Latin, 10 00

Velvet Painting (or ten lessons) or Filagree, 8 00

Dancing 10 00

sept 24—3t*

A CARD.

J. WINTER, No. 37 Arch street,

BETWEEN Front and Second streets, continues to clean and dress Cashmere, Waterloo, Canton Crape, and Merino Shawls; also, pieces of Bengal—and warrant their colors not to fade.

He likewise carries on a manufactory of round and square Hand Fanes, where orders for any size or pattern will be duly attended to. He keeps a constant supply of them for sale, wholesale and retail. sept 17—3t*

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Joseph Justice, deceased, of Chester township, New Jersey are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and those having any demands against the said estate, are requested to present their accounts duly attested, to either of the Subscribers.

ESTHER JUSTICE, Administratrix.

JOSEPH JUSTICE, Administrator.

sept 17—3t*

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered that on the twenty-seventh day of August, in the forty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1825, I. Ivins Hitchcock of said District, hath deposited in this office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author in the words following, to wit:

"A new method of teaching Book-keeping, by the use of—1. No cuts, Definition and universal Rules; 2. Introductory Exercises, or oral instructions; 3. Practical Exercises, accompanied by blank books and Practical Exercises, accompanied by blank books and directions for using them; 4. Instructions for the solutions of the Ledger, the recording of payments and closure of the old books, and the transfer of the accounts to the new; accompanied by a key, by the assistance of which instructors are enabled to teach this art with facility and success to youth of proper capacity, and which persons of acquirements may become masters of without the help of a Teacher; the knowledge of it without the help of a Teacher; the whole compiled in a plain manner, and the Rules and Instructions exemplified in two sets of books kept by double entry. To which are added, (to the Key) specimens of the forms of the most important mercantile papers connected, as such, with the preceding Diary books, connected, as such, with the preceding Diary books, connected, as such, with the preceding Diary books,

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

SONG.

Did ye mark the young rose
On its lovely green stem,
Just opening its lips to the dew?
And the newly fledged birds,
Did ye look upon them,
Just fluttering their wings ere they flew?

Did ye mark the young light
Dawning dim in the east,
And the clouds cold and silent above—
And the lordly ringing bell,
And the gay nuptial feast,
And the joy of the bride and her love?

Oh, the rose has been swept
By the tempest's rude blast,
And its leaves are all scattered and dead,
And the light which dawn'd dim,
In the east, has now past,
And its last ray in twilight has fled.

And the young birds are gone—
By the fowler they fell,
As they sung on the sweet blossom'd spray;
And the bell that was chimed
Is now knelling a knell,
And the lover and bride, where are they?

SCRAPS OF HUMOR, WIT, &c.

Fulk, Earl of Anjou, grandfather to Henry II. of England, bore the broom branch of his penitential pilgrimage to the Holy Land; and hence the name of Plantagenet, from the *Planta genista*, descended to the English Kings.

Somebody was condoling with Lord Norbury a few days ago on the majority of 21 for the third reading of the Catholic bill. "Poh!" replied the venerable joker, "that's nothing; it was within one of a *minority*, you know."

A gentleman by the name of Marble was married to a Miss Moss, in defiance of the proverb—"A rolling stone will never gather Moss."

Diogenes, the cynic, being asked which was the best wine, answered, "that which he drank at other men's cost."

Talking of the House of Commons in company with Lord Liverpool, Madame de Stael remarked to his lordship, that she was well acquainted with the British orators. "I have read," said she, "all their speeches, which appear to be more admirable for their length than for any thing else. But there is one that I now miss—Milor Hawkesbury, what is become of him? He was used to fatigue me more than all the rest put together!" [Lord Liverpool was formerly Lord Hawkesbury.]

In St. John's Hall, one day, during dinner, there happened to be a great paucity of waiters. A gentleman, impatient at the delay, at length exclaimed, "D—n it, we can't get a waiter!" "The Devil we can't," said Mr. K——, who sat opposite, "I think we are *all waiters*."

A French gentleman, some days since, applied to the secretary of one of the London charities to know the nature of its foundation. The clerk was proceeding regularly to inform him, that they had one good president and twelve vice-presidents, when he was interrupted by "Ah, ha! von gud president; vice, dat is wicked, and you have twelve wicked ones; they will be all too strong for dat gentleman."

A Bacchanalian candidate offering for a Country Borough, the electors unanimously agreed that he was a very proper man to *sup-port*.

One person rises in the morning at half past nine, another at six. If each live to be fifty years old, the one will have enjoyed 63,873 hours, or 2,661 days, more than the other.

At Vienna, wax and tallow candles are now made with wicks of straw or paper, spoken as if it had been chewed. According to the German Journals, they last ten hours, and neither smell, smoke or run down.

At one of the late Whitsuntide Club Sermons, near B——, a collier, during the lecture, had fallen under the somniferous influence of his early potations; his carcase was truly in the Church, but where his thoughts were will further appear, for when the Clerk struck up as usual, with "let us sing," &c. &c. &c; roused by the magic of the word sing —"Aye, Jack," cried he, "let's have a song —dang it if I was nae fast asleep."

"Has O'Blarney come yet?" said one scholar to another, as he entered the academy.—"No," replied the lad, "but I expect him soon, for I just now saw his nose coming round the corner."

Shortly after the commencement of the last war a tax was laid on candles, which, as a Ricardo lecturer would prove, made them dearer. A Scotch wife in Greenock remarked to the chandler, Paddy Macbeth, that the price was raised, and asked why. "It's a' owin to the war," said Paddy. "The war!" said the astonished matron; "Gracious me! are they gaun to fight by candle-light?"

In the retreat of the French from Moscow, Count Segur relates the rather singular circumstance of a howitzer shell entering the body of a horse, which burst there, and blew him to pieces, without wounding his rider, who fell upon his legs, and went on!!

A military officer, of diminutive stature, was lately drilling an Irishman considerably above six feet in height. 'Hold up you head,' said the officer, elevating the chin of the Irishman with the head of his cane, to an angle of nearly forty-five degrees. 'Hold up your head so, and throw your eyes somewhat to the right thus.' 'And must I always do so, my noble captain?' asked the recruit, with much apparent simplicity; 'Yes always,' answered the officer. 'Then fare you well, my dear little fellow,' rejoined Paddy, 'I shall never see you again.'

A punster being asked by a musician whether he was not a lover of harmony, replied 'Yes, but I prefer it when it is abridged, for, then it is *money*, and that, my friend, is the better half of it. I have no objection to your *notes*, but I like those of the bank of England much better: your may make good tunes, but those are infinitely the best of tunes.' 'How so? that Bank notes are excellent things I will allow, but pray what tune will they make?' 'The very best tune in the world—a for *tune*.'

In answer to the following query—"Supposing a lady to have lost her fourth finger, on which finger should the wedding ring be placed?" A correspondent says, that, a few years since, a Miss Honeywood was exhibited in Dublin, who was totally destitute of fingers, and indeed of hands, and arms; she was subsequently married, and the bridegroom, upon this solemn occasion, placed the wedding ring upon one of her toes.

Rebellion 1745.—Colonel Arabin, the father of the late General Arabin, was sent in pursuit of the Pretender, after the battle of Colladen, and a reward of 30,000*l.* was offered for his head. The private orders to the Colonel, however, were not take him. In this mock pursuit, the soldiers came very near the unfortunate Prince; when one of his attendants, who knew the danger of his master, assumed the dress of the latter with the garter and star, and stepping forward, declared himself to be Prince Charles. The Colonel, however, knew the contrary, but accepted him, and brought him to head quarters, and in the mean time his master escaped. The Duke of Cumberland, however, conceiving that the strictness of military duty required punishment, ordered the faithful and affectionate subject to be immediately hanged on the spot.

The mistakes which great authors may commit about the merits and destinies of certain of their contemporaries are exemplified in the following short extracts from the Letters of Warburton to Bishop Hurd.

"I have a great mind to do justice on Hume's argument against miracles, which I think might be done in a few words. But does he deserve notice? Is he known amongst you? Pray answer me these questions. For if his own weight keep him down I should be sorry to contribute to his advancement to any place but the pillory."

"As to Hume's History you need not fear being forestalled by a thousand such writers."

What Warburton observed in relation to the publications of his day, is applicable to those of the present.—"Our London books are like our London veal, never fit for entertainment on the table, till they have been well puffed and blown up."

Lord Bolingbroke called Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws "a dishonor to French genius!"

A planter in one of the southern States had two slaves who were fond of hunting. One day, having finished their tasks, they repaired to a neighbouring wood, where they found a cave, which curiosity induced them to enter. They agreed that one should remain at the entrance, while the other entered the den.—While thus engaged, a wolf, the inhabitant of the den, returned, and not perceiving the man at the entrance, was seized by the tail and held fast. The other, alarmed at the sudden darkening of the den, and being at a loss how to account for it, cried, "What de debil make de hole so dark?" Sambo replied, "if de tail come loose, I guess you know."

Raw eggs, says the American Farmer, given to sheep and cattle which have been poisoned by eating laurel or ivory leaves, will effect a speedy cure. The dose is 1 for a sheep, or 4 for a cow. They can be administered by simply breaking the shell and slipping the yolk and as much of the white as is practicable, down the animal's throat.

A FEW respectable single men may be accommodated with boarding on reasonable terms, at 32 Spruce-st. sept 3—6m

JOB W. FOLWELL, Boot and Shoemaker No. 332 North Front street, near Noble, mar 27—3m"

UNDERWOOD, Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Pickles, Fish sauces, Ketchup, Lemon Syrup, Curry Powder, &c. No. 1 South 6th st. sp 21—6m

PORTER, ALE and CIDER, for Shipping and Home Consumption, by SAMUEL NEILL, corner of Second street and Germantown Road, sign of the Harp and Eagle.—192

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKING, taught at a reduced price at No. 22 Branch street.—156

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE FEATHERS, of every description, for sale by WM. G. CREASE, No. 61, South East corner of Chesnut and Third streets. 186

SMITH & WHALAND'S Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 8 and 9 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—9

KEYSER & HAGEDORN, No. 95 South Second st. Keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 110 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 108 South Fourth street—Dwelling, No. 174.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 49 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 95 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand.—170

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No 2, Bank street. suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

JOHN LIPPINCOTT, No. 231 north Second st keeps constantly on hand, a supply of Chairs and Dining Hides, of a superior quality. June 11—6m

CHARLES STEVENSON, Watch maker, Jeweller, and Gold smith, has removed from No. 113 South Second street, to No. 147 near Spruce

SALEM BANKING COMPANY

THE notes of the above Bank are received in deposit at the Bank of the United States and the Mechanic's Bank. WILLIAM MULFORD, Cashier. sept 24—tf

FALL FASHIONS.

C. ADAMS,

HAVING removed her MILLINERY from No. 68 North third street, to No. 141 South Second street, (3 doors below the Custom-House) takes this means of informing her customers, and requesting a continuance of their favours. aug 6—3m"

BRUSH MANUFACTORY,

Wholesale and Retail, No. 60 North Front street, one door below Arch street,

SAMUEL BURKART offers for sale, at the above Manufactory, a general assortment of Brushes, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, and a discount of 10 per cent. for Cash.

N. B. Country Brushes purchased for cash, or in barter for Brushes. sept 3—4t"

NEW YORK HOTEL,

No. 162 GREENWICH STREET,

A few doors north of Courtland street,

J. WATERMAN having taken the above large and commodious establishment, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Gentlemen who may give him a call, or the proprietor, are assured that every exertion will be used to render their stay comfortable and agreeable. aug 27—tf

TEA WARE HOUSE,

No. 83 South Fifth street, below Spruce.

THE Subscriber having recently received a general assortment of the first quality GREEN and SOUCHONG TEAS, offers them for sale, at reasonable prices to families; particular in the choice of their Teas. J. WATERMAN. july 9—tf

William Armstrong & Co. Tailors,

HAVE Removed to Little Rock, near the corner of South Second street, where they intend to carry on the above business, in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

Woollen Cloths scoured, Hatpressed, Sponged, and Repaired, &c. sept 10—6m

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

MADE and repaired by J. DRUMMOND, at No. 23 North Eighth street. sept 17—3m"

BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

No. 128 North Third street,

A few doors above Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL HIMMELWRIGHT, respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand, a assortment of Elegant Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows; Curled Hair, Mattresses of the best quality, best Geese Feathers, well dried; Bed Ticking, English and American; Venetian Window Blinds, and a general assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, &c. &c.

Captains of Vessels, Sea-faring Men, and persons about to commence House-keeping, are invited to call and view the above assortments as it will be sold very low for CASH.

N. B. Venetian Blinds will be repaired in the best manner. Mattresses, and Cushions for Churches, made and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

*** Persons wishing to have their Feathers Cured, so as never to create moth, or have any offensive smell, will please call at the above stand.

Orders from any part of the United States, executed with facility and despatch. jan 25—ly

M. LEROUX,

DYER AND SCOURER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the Dying and Scouring in all its various branches. No. 25 Branch street, below Race, South side, between Third and Fourth street, Philadelphia, where he Dyes all kinds of Cloth, Silks, Satins, Woollens, Worsted, Cotton, Linen, Crapes, Straw Hats, either in Parts, or made up, all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dresses, Shawls, dyed in a grand colours, according to the patterns given; also Scouring of Coats, Vests and pantaloons. He informs the Cotton Manufacturers, that he is prepared to Dye Cotton Yarns of all kinds, in fancy colours. All who feel disposed to have Dying and Scouring done, may rest assured that it will be executed in the best manner, and with despatch. april 8—tf

City Dying Establishment,

No. 102½ ARCH STREET—PHILADELPHIA,

A few doors above Fifth-street.

RICHARD HARRISON, (formerly of the firm of Jones and Harrison) begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has at the above place, established himself in his profession, and feels confident that his endeavours to please those who may favour him with their custom will not fail to secure their patronage to him, as a Silk Woollen and Cotton Dyer, Scourer, &c.

Merchants, Families and others, are respectfully requested to pay due and prompt attention to the above, as they will find it much to their interest. His experience in the business, and his attentions to it, will, he thinks, be amply sufficient to satisfy all doubts on the minds of those who may be pleased to employ him in Dying, Restoring and Rebuilding Piece Goods of every description. Gentlemen's Clothes, wet, dry, or steam scoured, on an improved plan. Ladies' Coats, Dresses and Shawls, Dyed to any pattern, or Cleaned. Merino Shawls Cleaned, and the colours warranted. Articles for Mourning attended to at the shortest notice.

N. B. Orders from any part of the United States thankfully received and promptly attended to. april 30—tf

NEW CABINET WAREROOMS.

THE Pennsylvania Society of JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS of the city of Philadelphia, beg leave to announce to the public, that they have commenced business at the well known stand, formerly occupied by J. B. Barry, No. 124 SOUTH SECOND STREET, and they respectfully solicit a share of their patronage. They pledge themselves to furnish all articles in their line, at the most reasonable terms. The work being under the superintendance of an approved mechanic, employing none but members of the Society, to the entire exclusion of apprentices. They without hesitation will warrant all articles vended by them to be as substantial, neatly executed, and comprising as good materials as the city can afford. aug 6—3m.

HEAD-ACHE.

AS the traveller who visits a country, first directs his attention to its *Metropolis*, so it should be with regard to the HEAD, the metropolis of man—as there is no part of the human system so liable to diseases as the head, inasmuch that it proves for a common sign of the best constitution; say, if it can be said of them "their heads never ached."

Now, as it may be known only to those who have attended to, proved, and acknowledged its efficacy, it may be necessary, in order that its utility should be more generally known, to state, for the information of those subject to nervous or occasional *pains of the head or headache*, that almost instant relief may be obtained by bathing their forehead and temples with a small quantity of that cooling and agreeable aromatic vegetable Lotion,

Elliott's Hair Restorative.

Sold at 50 cents per bottle, at Nos. 92 North West corner of Walnut and Second streets, adjoining the Merchants Coffee House, and at 414 South Fifth street, three doors above Race street, Philadelphia. aug 6—2m"

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts.

Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth-Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 153, South Fifth, near Spruce street. may 15—1y

Proposals by John Simmons,

BOOKSELLER and Stationer, S. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, for publishing by subscription, THE AMERICAN POCKET FARRIER; comprehending a description of the various diseases incident to Horses; and prescriptions for their cure.—To which is added an Appendix, containing directions for the management of those animals, in breeding, weaning, breaking, docking, shoeing, mounting, ploughing, driving, travelling, feeding, watering, stabling, trimming, dressing, choosing others, fattening, bleeding, purging, clysterring, blistering, poulticing, preventing infectious and other diseases, &c. Carefully selected and compiled from the most approved authors. Embellished with six appropriate copper-plate engravings.—Conditions. It will be printed on fine paper and good type, and contain about 324 pages, duodecimo. And delivered to subscribers, half bound, at 50 cents a copy, seventh mo. 21—tf

Select Seminary for Both Sexes.

N. W. Corner of Third and Union Streets.

Entrance No. 63 Union Street.

D. HUTTON, respectfully informs the public, that, in addition to his School Room, he has taken the Chief's Apartment of the Seminary, lately occupied by P. Cook; where he intends to teach the various branches of an English Education to Young Ladies as well as Young Gentlemen. History will be read, and selected pieces of news.

Young Ladies will be taught Plain and Ornamental Needle-Work.

An Evening School for Boys throughout the season.

A French School will be taught three evenings in the week.

Short hand will be taught in classes.

Nothing shall be omitted which will tend to the benefit of the pupils, both as regards their attainment of literature, and the improvement of their morals.

Grateful for the encouragement he has received, the subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his patrons, hoping that, he will still merit the continuance of their favour as also a proportionate share from a generous public.

School is now open for the admission of Pupils—For Terms, apply as above, where the subscriber resides.

N. B. As scholars do not generally attend during the heat of the season, the subscriber thinks it prudent, hereafter, to close but twelve weeks to the Quarter, and to make no charge for vacation. D. HUTTON.

aug. 27—tf.

M. T. C. GOULD, Stenographer,

No. 88 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia.

TEACHES Ladies and Gentlemen by a few practical lessons, a complete knowledge of his improved Short-Hand Writing. Individuals, select classes or schools, will be attended at such times and places as they may please to designate. Transient persons and others, who cannot attend to a regular course of instruction, may soon acquire the art of Short Hand from Mr Gould's book, price 50 cents. Application may be made to Mr. G. as above, through the medium of the Post Office, or at the booksellers of Messrs. Carey & Lea, Edward Parker, or Isaac Pugh.

*** Mr. G. continues to report sermons, trials, speeches, &c. and has for sale in addition to his System of Short-Hand, the following Reports, viz:

12 Sermons by Elias Hicks, in and near Philadelphia.
6 do. Elias and Edward Hicks, at New York.
8 do. Thos. Wetherald, at Washington City.
2 do. Wm. Hopkins, at Baltimore.
1 Sermon and Prayer, by John Potts, at Trenton N.J.

* Mr. G. is so well known as author, teacher and reporter that references are deemed unnecessary.

aug 27—tf

Remedy for the Piles.

THE Medicine now offered to the public, is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience; and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases, the patient had been labouring under the disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice and had even undergone a painful surgical operation, without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised) offered as a certain cure, for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 Cents per Box with directions signed by the Proprietor. Prepared and Sold at

JAMES A. AUSTIN'S

Drug and Chemical Store, No. 278 North Third, above Callowhill street, Philadelphia. sept 24—3t*

THOMAS M'CLINTOCK

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has established a wholesale and retail

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,

at the North West corner of Callowhill and Fifth streets, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of Genuine Drugs & Medicines, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms put up in the neatest and most careful manner. His stock will comprise all the new and popular remedies, and an extensive variety of indigenous Herbs and Roots. Physicians' prescriptions will be particularly attended to, and compounded with accuracy and despatch.

Orders from Physicians, country store-keepers, and others residing at a distance from the city, will be carefully and promptly executed, and reliance may be placed on the articles being of the best qualities.

T. M'C. has on hand, Stethescopes, portable and plain;

Pulse Glasses;	Eye Cups;
Cupping Glasses;	Silver, Ivory, and Glass
Gum Elastic Catheters;	Nipple Shields;
Do. Bougies.	Henry's Calcined Magnesia,

&c. &c. &c.

Having disposed of his establishment, No. 107 South Ninth street, to Samuel C. Sheppard, T. M'C. takes pleasure in recommending him to the confidence and patronage of his customers on that vicinity. 9mo 10—tf

SAMUEL C. SHEPPARD

INFORMS his friends particularly, and the public generally, that he has taken the Drug and Medicinal store, No. 107 South 9th street, formerly occupied by Thomas M'Clintock; where he intends keeping constantly on hand a complete assortment of genuine Drugs and Medicines. Physicians prescriptions punctually attended to.

Orders from country Physicians and store-keepers will meet with immediate attention. 9mo 10th, 1825.—4w

TO MANUFACTURERS.

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of expense or risk: From either Isaac Southgate, Henry Sargent, Horace South, Alpheus Smith, James & John A. Smith, Jones & Wood, Silas Earle, or Peter Fuller—They have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLER and SIDE CARDS, cut of which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep White more's, Smith's, Sargent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both *Cotton and Wool*, at manufacturer's prices.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 140, Market Street, Philadelphia,

41 M & G R. JUSTICE.

N. B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Jacks, may also be had of them. oct. 23—1y

CAPITAL $500,000.

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY daily make Insurance on Property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States

Buildings and Merchandize of every class Furniture, Books, Mechanics' Tools, Materials, Machinery, Agricultural Products, Stock and Implements, Wearing Apparel, Property and Effects of all kinds, respectively protected from loss by fires, or the consequences thereof, either in town or Country.

Confining its business exclusively to insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its Charter from engaging in Marine risques) this Company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Applications at the Office, No. 101 Chesnut street, either personally or by letter, promptly decided on.

JOB BACON, Sec'ry.

march 19—tf

SEA BATHING.

PHILADELPHIA and Tuckerton Stages, will commence running through the route in 1 day, on the 4th of July, twice a week, as follows:

Leave Tuckerton every Monday and Thursday at sunrise—breakfast and dine on the road, and arrive at 8 P. M. Cooper's Ferry in good time to cross in the Team Boat to the city, on the same day.

Returning, leave Arch street and Cooper's Ferry, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at sunrise—Breakfast and dine on the road, and arrives about sunset at Tuckerton on the same days, where are good accommodations for Travellers.

Passage through, 3 Dollars 50 Cents, and the usual allowance of 8 pounds.

For Seats apply at Arch Street Ferry, where a Book is kept for the register of passengers

THOMAS WILLITS,
CORNELIUS KELLY.

Tuckerton, Jan 20th, 1825. [jan 8—tf

EVANS' PREMIUM

SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS.

THE attention of Farmers is requested to this Plough. To it was awarded the Premium by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. It possesses the advantage of sharpening the share by its operation on the soil, and consequently saves nearly half the expense, exclusive of time lost at the Smith's in getting the irons sharpened. It requires the least possible draught, and turns a swarth neatly. It is warranted, and if they do not please, can be returned, and the money will be refunded. Cultivators, Corn-shellers, Harrows, Mills for breaking Corn in the Ear, Plaster Mills, &c. for sale at No. 361 Market street, from River Schuylkill, between Schuylkill Fourth and Fifth street.

feb 19—tf CADW. & O. EVANS.

A CARD.

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK

RESPECTFULLY informs his patrons and the public that he has removed his School to the *Shakspeare Buildings*, over J. Burk's Clothing store.

He has now room sufficient for the accommodation of a few additional pupils.

He avails himself of this opportunity to proffer to his patrons his sincere acknowledgments, and to assure them of the continuance of his best exertions to discharge the various duties of a faithful teacher.

BOOK-KEEPING.

I. I. H purposes to devote his evenings the ensuing winter, to give instruction in the new Theory and Practice of Book-keeping, by his "New Method of Teaching," recently published. sept 10—dtf

BOARDING SCHOOL

AT KIMBERTON.

EMMOR KIMBER informs his friends and the public, that JOHN BUCHANAN, A. B. has taken charge of the Classical Department in the Boarding School under his superintendance. Samuel B. Wylie, of Philadelphia, who examined J. B. gave him satisfactory recommendations, stating that he "believes him to be quite competent to teach the Latin and Greek Languages." Twenty-three Boarders are at the School, and there are accommodations for as many more. Parents who have applied, and others who intend to send their children, are respectfully requested to enter them early, that they may take their places in their respective classes as formed. 5 mo 7—tf

To Parents and Guardians

MARY R. MORRIS, who has been several years a teacher in the Wilmington boarding school, proposes opening a Day School for Girls in Wilmington, Del. to commence early in the ninth month next. In which all the usual branches of education will be taught with care and attention. Unquestionable references can be given. For terms, &c. apply to Benjamin Tucker, principal of the Philadelphia Select Academy, to M. R. M. Main st. Wilmington, or at 240 Dillwyn st. Philadelphia. 8 mo. 27—7t*

Select Didactic Seminary,

FROMBERGER'S COURT.

J. H. BROWN, successor to his patrons, and the late patrons of Mr. Pardon Davis, that he has succeeded to the above institution, where, from his experience in teaching, and a strict attention to the morals, manners, and improvement of the pupils committed to his charge, he hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage heretofore given to his predecessor and himself.

The course of instruction will comprise Orthography, Penmanship, Grammar, Geography, Book-Keeping, Arithmetic, Surveying, Algebra, with the various other branches essential to a good English education; also, Latin and Greek Languages.

Terms, &c. made known at the room.

S. B. Unquestionable references can be given as to ability and recent success in teaching. july 2—3m

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY.

MR. and Mrs. COAD have removed their Young Ladies' Seminary from Union street, to No. 127 Spruce street, third door above Fifth, (over the Book and Fancy Store,) where Young Ladies will receive a complete English education, in the shortest time possible. For terms, &c. apply. sept 3—4t

TO PRINTERS.

FOR Sale, a quantity of Job Type, &c. viz. 1 Font 14 Line Pica—3 do. 10 Line Pica—1 do. 7 Line Capa (unmounted)—1 do. 5 Line—1 do. Canon—1 do. 3 Line English—1 do. Brevier—1 do. Minion—and other Printing materials. The greater part of the above letter, is in large Fonts, which would be divided, or sold entire, to suit purchasers—Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post.—June 11

Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware.

FRANCIS HARLEY,

COPPERSMITH, No 98 South Front street, west side, 2 doors above Walnut, Junior partner of the late firm of G. & F. Harley, has on hand of his own manufacturing, a general assortment of Copper Ware, Copper and Brass Kettles, calculated for dairies, washing and preserving, Sauce-pans, Tea Kettles, Pitchers, Grocer Pumps with patent brace, Cranes and summers, Bath Kettles, Glue Pots, &c. All articles repaired old Copper, Brass and Pewter, taken in payment. Block Tin in Blocks and Bars.

An Apprentice wanted. sept 17—tf

SNYDER'S CELEBRATED

Stomachic Bitter Cordial,

IS with a good degree of confidence recommended to the public: and every family will find it useful to keep it constantly by them. It will be found useful in the following complaints, viz: sick stomach, loss of appetite, chronic vomiting, bowel complaint, dysentery, cramps; and is one of the best medicines ever offered to the public, for the summer complaint in children.

(A label of directions on each bottle.)

Sold Wholesale and Retail, at No. 23 Lombard street, by Z. Holmes, and by Thatcher & Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets—also at No. 123 South Water street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

NINETEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

To be drawn on the first day February, 1826.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1 do.	20,000	- -	20,000
2 do.	10,000	- -	20,000
3 do.	5,000	- -	15,000
2 do.	3,970	- -	7,940
30 do.	1,000	- -	30,000
45 do.	500	- -	22,500
114 do.	100	- -	11,400
228 do.	50	- -	11,400
1,710 do.	20	- -	34,200
14,364 do.	10	- -	143,640
16,300 prizes.			$365,080
29,260 blanks.			
45,560 tickets, at $8.			$365,080

In this Scheme, composed of 66 numbers by country couplets, and with nine drawn tickets, there will be 24 prizes with three of the drawn numbers on them; 2034 each with two of the drawn numbers and 14,364, each with one of the drawn numbers on.

To fill correctly the list of the 45,560 tickets, in the scheme, the 66 numbers, from 1 to 66 inclusive, will be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and when all the 9 will be drawn, and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers as a combination, will be entitled to the prize of $70,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, in - 20,000

Those two, having on them the 5th, 6th and 7th; or the 4th, 5th and 9th, each to - 10,000

Those three, having on them the 3d, 7th and 9th; the 4th, 5th and 8th; or the 6th, 7th and 8th, each - 3,500

Those two, having on them the 5th, 7th and 9th; or the 6th, 7th and 9th, each - 3,970

Those 30 having on them the

1st, 7th & 8th,	3d, 8th & 9th,	4th, 5th & 9th,
2d, 7th & 9th,	3d, 4th & 9th,	4th, 6th & 7th,
2d, 8th & 9th,	3d, 4th & 7th,	4th, 6th & 8th,
3d, 4th & 5th,	3d, 6th & 8th,	4th, 6th & 9th,
3d, 4th & 6th,	3d, 6th & 9th,	4th, 7th & 8th,
3d, 4th & 7th	3d, 7th & 8th,	4th, 7th & 9th,
3d, 4th & 8th,	3d, 7th & 9th,	4th, 8th & 9th,
3d, 4th & 9th,	3d, 8th & 9th,	5th, 6th & 8th,
3d, 5th & 6th,	4th, 5th & 7th,	5th, 6th & 9th,
3d, 5th & 7th,	4th, 5th & 8th,	5th, 7th & 8th,

All others, (being 45) having three of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to 500

Those 114 tickets having on them two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 3d and 4th; or the 3d and 5th, will each be entitled to - - - 100

Those 228 tickets having on them two of the drawn numbers, and those two, the 4th and 5th; the 4th and 6th; the 5th and 6th; or the 5th and 7th, will each be entitled to - - - - 50

All others (being 1710) with any other two of the drawn numbers on them will each be entitled to - 20

And all others, (being 14,364) with any of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to - 10

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

J. S. YATES,
A. M'INTYRE,
Managers.

Philadelphia, sept 7, 1825.

*** It is proper to state for the information of the Venders, that the Managers have concluded, in future, not to make them any usual charge for sharing of tickets. sept 10—tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are afflicted with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, of cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all confirmed cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis*, and where the syphilitic virus of the parent causes a development of Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—*a operation so long lusted for in vain by the medical world*; at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life; in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this never offered for sale has been a desideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince; he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and scorbutic diseases." N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 10, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON, M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections. "VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 8th, 1823.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—D. D. Smith, Bookseller, Greenwich st. near Vesey st.
——— Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street;
——— John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Lee and Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Killoe, Druggist.
Petersburg, Va.—Briggs & Jones, Druggists.
Norfolk—Christopher Hall, Bookseller.
Charleston, (S. C.)—Jacob Hoard, Druggist, Bread st.
Savannah, (Geo.)—Anson Parsons, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont,